The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1906. NO. 37.

NEW CAPITOL SCANDAL.

It was suspected all along in some quarters that the much-boasted feat of the erection of the new capitol within the appropriation of some four or five million dollars would not stand the test of a critical examination. It now appears that this suspicion was well founded. It is alleged that the building really cost at least $8,000,000 and that in addition to the specific appropriations for the purpose, much other money was used. The opportunities thus opened for favored contractors to make large profits will be evident.

The people of the State would probably not have objected to a larger direct appropriation being made for the capitol, but this did not suit the machine leaders. They wanted the amount used for the purpose kept secret so that they could spend much of it to the advantage of their own henchmen. And so now the people are suddenly confronted with the fact that the building has cost double the amount which they have all along been told it would. The discovery is not a surprise to those who know so well the history of the machine for the last forty years. To such it would have been surprising if there had not been such a revelation. The charges now made render it vitally important that the next auditor general shall be a man who will get at the bottom of the facts in this matter. The people of Pennsylvania will want to know just how much the capitol did cost and who got the money. Only by electing William T. Creasy can they secure this information.

And while speaking of the capitol it is pertinent to note the fact that while the machine candidate for governor, Mr. Stuart, has been invited to the ceremony of the dedication, no such invitation has been sent his opponent, Mr. Emery. In other words, the idea is to make the affair a partisan one, although it is a matter in which the whole people of the State are interested. However, while Mr. Emery will not be at the dedication of the capitol, he will, beginning with next January and for four years thereafter, occupy the governor's office in the building, and will see to it that the building is regarded as the property of the whole people, and not of the Penrose machine.

BRYAN'S GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The Republican papers have been busy saying that Bryan,s ownership policy has lost to him all the chances of being elected in 1908. In his Louisville, Kentucky, speech Colonel Bryan answers his critics in a way that ought to silence the entire output. A single sentence in his address completely explains his position. It is this:

"After quoting from the Democratic platform of 1900, that "a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and after laying it down as a principle that public ownership should begin where competition ends, and that the people should have the benefit of any monopoly that might be found necessary, I stated that I had reached the conclusion "that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interests of the whole community." I addedt: "I do not know that the country is ready for this legislation. I do not know that the majority of my own party favors it, but I believe that an increasing number of the members of all parties see in public ownership a sure remedy for discrimination between persons and places and for the extortionate rates for the carrying of freight and passengers. * * * * I expect that those Democrats who oppose government ownership will accompany their declaration against it with the assertion that they will favor government ownership whenever they are convinced that the country must choose between government ownership of the roads and railroad ownership of the government."

Rather than the railroads own the government, who would object to the government owning the railroads?

Ex-Senator B. K. Focht, of Lewisburg, was nominated for congress in the seventeenth district comprised of the counties of Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Perry, Fulton and Franklin, formerly represented by Thaddeus M. Mahon, who was not a candidate. Congressman Mahon declined being a candidate because of the opposition aroused by his effort to block the railroad rate bill. Focht's election is altogether uncertain.

If the machine collar Castle is wearing is made of celluloid it's liable to strike a flame any time; he's plenty hot at the neck to ignite it.

As the days grow cooler, the campaign warms up. By November it will be ninety in the shade.

Visiting cards printed at this office.

13 INNINGS—6-5.

Centre Hall Wins Over Yeagertown in a Well Played Game.

Centre Hall won the best game of base ball played on Grange Park this season, and from possibly the best nine that ever slid over the home plate on that field. The game was one of thirteen innings, and was fairly fought out from start to finish, yet quibbling was kept down to the minimum.

Pitcher Moore is the regular pitcher for the Burnham team, which has established a sufficient reputation on the diamond to make Burnham exceedingly proud. Austin, the catcher, is a methodical player, and has the distances to the various bases so well measured that there was little opportunity for making a base without extraordinary effort.

The home team put up a good, stiff game, both on the diamond and at the bat, yet not without making several costly errors due to "rattle head." The battery worked well, as the details of the game will show. The score is sufficient elaboration.

The score:

CENTRE HALL	R	H	O	A	E
Mitterling, cf	3	1	2	1	0
Stahl, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Hartman, 2b	1	2	4	5	0
Knarr, ss	1	1	2	0	2
Homan, 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Gramley, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Ruhl, 1b	1	0	9	0	1
Hassinger, c	0	1	20	2	1
Bailey, p	0	0	0	5	2
Totals	6	8	39	13	7

YEAGERTOWN.	R	H	O	A	E
Austin, c	0	1	12	5	0
Moore, p	1	3	0	4	0
Woomer, 2b	1	2	5	2	1
Davis, 1b	1	0	13	0	1
Close, 3b	2	1	3	0	1
Gross, ss	0	1	2	1	1
Gunderman, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Cutrey, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Carson, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	9	35*	12	4

*Mitterling out, hit by batted ball. None out when wining run was scored.

Centre Hall	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1-6
Yeagertown	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0-5

Two base hit, Moore. Bases on balls, off Moore' 4; off Bailey, 3. Struck out, by Moore, 12; by Bailey, 20. Umpires, Boozer and Smith.

Cheap Food Likely.

The advance in the price of food during the last two years has narrowed the free share of the family income of many. But for the unusual industrial activity, real suffering would have come from dear food.

The Government crop report gives fair prospect that the coming year is to see a fall in the price of the great staples. This will not be great, but appreciable. The corn crop of 2,800,000,000 bushels is the largest ever grown. What is just as important is that last year's crop was the next largest. This has increased the number both of cattle and hogs, ready for this year's markets. Meats have not fallen with grain, whose price is already nearly a fifth below last year; but the reduction in meat is likely. Home consumption for two years past has absorbed the wheat crop, which is also the largest on record. Wheat exports are beginning, and the size of the world's crop points to a lower price for flour, though the fall will not be enough to affect the price of the baker's loaf.

Dentistry.

I will be located for a time at Potters Mills, in the office of Dr. H. S. Alexander. All work pertaining to dentistry in all its branches will be executed in the most scientific and satisfactory manner. Special attention given to crown, bridge work and artificial plates.

Absolutely painless extraction of teeth by our new method of anaesthesia, vitalized air, by the use of which we can remove any number of teeth at one sitting without pain or slightest danger to the patient, even to those in advanced years no matter how nervous. There are no disagreeable after effects of any kind. Administration of vitalized air, extraction of any number of teeth and recovery in less than five minutes. Also injection of gums used for painless extraction.

Examination and estimates free.

DR. WILLIS A. ALEXANDER,
3t Registered dentist.

Small Roads Merge.

Papers were filed in the State Department merging the Susquehanna Central, Tioga and Clinton, and the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern Railroad Companies under the name of the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern Railroad Company, to construct and operate a line in Clearfield, Clinton, Centre, Lycoming, Elk, Tioga and Bradford counties, starting at Hyner, Clearfield county, and running to Binghamton, N. Y.

The capital stock will be $20,000,000. The annual meeting will be held on the third Tuesday in January. Canton, Bradford county, is to be the place of the executive offices. F. A. Sawyer, of Canton, is president.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are 1,209,988 Pupils in the School With an Average Daily Attendance of 920,110—The Teachers Wages Amount to $14,142,470.

The great host of school children in Pennsylvania are now resuming their studies. The state stands high in the provision made for its youth in the common schools. We have advanced an immeasurable distance along educational lines from the day when it was necessary for Thaddeus Stevens to argue eloquently in the legislature for votes "to carry home the poorest child of the poorest inhabitant of the meanest hut of your mountains the blessings of education." Familiarity with the free school has perhaps dulled the sense of appreciation, yet the assemblage of 1,250,000 boys and girls in the free schools of the state is a fact which stamps the far-sighted men who founded the system here as great public benefactors. The educational value of the common schools is not ascertained by any census, but if results respond to the sum total of expenditures made on behalf of the system in Pennsylvania our state should stand among the most enlightened communities in the average intelligence of its people. The universities, colleges and private schools contrioute their share of the education of the public, but the common school is the foundation of the educational fabric. What are the Pennsylvania tax payers contributing to the support of this important institution? In 1905 the wages paid the public school teachers amounted to $14,142,470. Over $5,000,000 was paid for school-houses. The textbooks cost $703,771; supplies, $700,777. Other expenses amounted to $7,557,170. The total outlay for the year was $28,565,457. This was sufficient to support 31,319 schools and pay the wages of 32,352 teachers. In that year there were 1,209,988 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 920,110 The number of male teachers was 8028; of female teachers, 24,324. The average salary of male teachers per month was $51 81; of female teachers, $39.14.

The position of Pennsylvania in relation to that of other states in the matter of school expenditures and teachers' salaries is shown in the report of the federal commissioner of education. In 1904 Pennsylvania stood next to New York in expenditures. The figures are: New York, $43,750,277; Pennsylvania, $26,073,565. It is not creditable to Pennsylvania that it should stand so far below many states with respect to teachers' salaries. Compared with certain states in the North Atlantic Division, Pennsylvania ranks too low. Massachusetts paid $145 per month for male teachers; Rhode Island, $122; Connecticut, $106, and New Jersey, $107; Pennsylvania, $52 The average salary paid female teachers in Pennsylvania was $39.14, compared with Massachusetts, $55; Rhode Island, $52; Connecticut, $46; New Jersey, $55. The average salary of male teachers in the United States is $51; of females, $41.54. With respect to female teachers' salaries, Pennsylvania ranks considerably below the average.

LOCALS.

You will see more for twenty-five cents at the Great Centre County Fair on October 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th than you would get elsewhere for a dollar.

Isaac Smith is having his dwelling improved by placing on it a new roof and extending the cornice. This is one of the oldest dwelling houses in Centre Hall having been erected by Mrs. Smith's father, Henry Witmer.

The Beaver Springs Weekly Herald gives a glowing account of the "Old Home Week" observed in Beaver Springs. Also numerous half-tone illustrations showing prominent citizens and residents of the prosperous town.

Why not settle that little controversy concerning school privileges by petitioning the court to become a part of Centre Hall. Such a movement would end in economy to all concerned, and the dads would gracefully submit to the extension of the borough lines.

It is only because mechanics and laborers could not be had that Centre Hall is not in even better trim than it is now. Scarcity of all kinds of laborers has prevented many minor improvements, but it's up to the stranger to prove that his home town is as neat and trim from the border line to center.

Every man talks in an important way about his mail. He has to go down town every day for his mail; hates to leave town because he misses his mail, and all there is in it is a bill or two and circulars advertising a mining scheme. If he chances to be at home when he opens it, "hush," the mother will tell her children; don't disturb your father while he is reading his mail.

AIR LINE GETS ENTRY TO PITTSBURG

Charter Issued for Railroad as Link in New York-Chicago Route.

The New York-Chicago electric air line which is to traverse Penns Valley, according to a dispatch from Pittsburg, has secured an entry to that city. The dispatch in full is as follows:

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who recently announced a plan for an air line electric railway from New York to Pittsburg and Chicago, obtained an entrance into Pittsburg through the issuing of a charter to the Pittsburg and Fairhaven Railroad at Pittsburg. The capital stock is nominally $40,000.

Directors are William Lindsay, E. P. Patterson and J. R. Huston, clerks for A. M. Neeper, attorney for Ramsey. Patterson is related to Ramsey.

The location of the line is such that it can be connected with the Pittsburg and Northwestern, Ramsey's New York extension. The Pittsburg and Fairhaven was originally surveyed by the Wabash Railroad while Ramsey was in charge of the work. It was abandoned by the Wabash after a compromise had been effected with the Vanderbilt system.

Work for Next Legislature.

A parent cannot be compelled to vaccinate his child, and the public schools are not permitted to receive a pupil who has not been vaccinated, and children so excluded are not truants within the meaning of the compulsory education law. There is a miscarriage somewhere of the legislative intent. What is needed is a "compulsory" law that will compel.

At it Again.

The sneak thief has been busily engaged during the past two weeks. Reports come from various quarters of all kinds of poultry being stolen, and supposed to have been sent to Bellefonte. An organized effort should be made to capture the thief. At the same time each individual should be on the lookout with a loaded shot gun conveniently located. This perpetual thieving should be broken up.

Union County Fair.

The great Union County Fair will be held at Brook Park, Lewisburg, beginning September 25, and will close on the 28th. The management has offered larger purses than before in the speed trials, and having the fastest track in the state, the races will be of the sort seldom seen on other grounds. Special inducements in the way of liberal premiums have been offered to exhibitors, and the buildings will be crowded with articles that will compete for the prizes. In the way of amusements every effort and the resources of the association will be used to furnish enjoyment for the immense throngs that will attend. No objectional shows will be allowed on the grounds. High class artists will perform daily, free to all. Entertainment of all sorts will be provided. Special trains and low excursion rates on all railroads. The fair this year will be greater than any before. For exhibits, fast and exciting races, great exhibits of products and manufacture. There is no event that will compare with the one to be held at Lewisburg always on the last week in September. Don't miss it.

Letter to M. J. Decker.

Centre Hall, Pa.

Dear Sir: Our agent ought to sell nine-tenths of the paint of his town and region; no use to try for the other tenth. The proportion of men, who won't take good advice, and use the least-gallons paint, is about one in ten among even owners of houses and stores and shops and barns and fences.

One man in ten will buy a gold brick or green goods, if he has the money and gets a good chance.

Devoe at $1.75 a gallon is better than gold; adulterated and short-measure paints are green goods and gold bricks.

Devoe saves half, more or less, of the labor and wages of painting; it is all paint; full strength and full measure. There is no other such paint within ten per cent. Ten per cent. of labor and paint is worth saving; and ten is the least. There are scores of paints that throw away half of both gallons and labor on whiting, china-clay, ground, stone, barytes, benzine, water—all they are good for is to make gallons of nothing and look like paint in the can; more gallons to buy and more gallons to pay for putting-on—gold bricks and green goods. Here's how they work.

Judge I. D. Fairchild owns two houses exactly alike in Lufkin, Texas. J. H. Torrence painted both houses; one Devoe, 15½ gallons; the other with another paint sold at same price; 25 gallons. That 25-gallon paint is weak and 15½ whiting; that's why it took 9½ gallons more.

Yours truly,
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
7 New York.

Kreamer & Son sell our paint.

INCIDENTS OF 1879.

Local Items Taken from the Centre Reporter of Interest to 1906 Readers.

[Note: The spelling of proper names is the same as found in the files of the Reporter.]

FEBRUARY 6—The Gregg township independent school district was abandoned. It had been in existence for many years, and none but good teachers were employed in it.

Fifty-three car loads of wheat were shipped from Spring Mills during the month of January, divided among the shippers as follows: I. J. Grenoble & Co., twenty-eight; Krumrine & Son, twenty-three; Michael Hettinger, one. Besides this, several car loads of barley, clover seed, etc., were shipped.

FEBRUARY 13—Pork is selling at three and one-half cents per pound.

Two accidents, caused by bad roads in Gregg township, occurred the other day. Mrs. John Weaver was thrown from a vehicle and broke her arm, and Henry Shaffer met with an "up-set."

FEBRUARY 20—Gregg township will erect a new school house, near the tollgate, three miles east of Old Fort.

Horace Zerby has commenced work on his new brick house at the lower end of town.

Miss Lucy Musser, the young daughter of D. J. Musser, of Penn Hall, fell and broke her arm. This is the second time her arm was broken within a short time.

Logan Mills is to have a new church. It will be built by the Evangelical Association.

David R. Foreman emigrated to Edwardsburg, Michigan.

M. L. Rishel succeeds his deceased father, John Rishel, Esq., as justice of the peace in the north precinct of Gregg township.

William Carson was re-elected constable of Potter township for about the eighth time. The gentleman is in his eighty-third year, and probably the oldest constable in the state.

Daniel Hastings is chief burgess of Bellefonte.

For being tardy at court in Lock Haven, Judge Orvis sentenced a juror $10.00

P. F. Keller and family, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. William Keller, went to Kansas.

Eugene Miller was kicked in the face by a vicious mule, at the mountain saw mill.

MARCH 6—William Long, of Woodward, will succeed George Breon as landlord of the Spring Mills hotel.

Jonathan Kreamer, of Miles township, has gone to Kansas with his family.

J. Henry Keller sold his farm, about two miles east of Centre Hall, to —— Gingerich, at $100 per acre.

Markets: Wheat, 92c; rye, 45c; corn, 45c; oats, 22c; buckwheat, 75c; butter, 15c; ham, 8c; shoulder, 4c; clean hides, 4½c; egg coal, $4 65; stove coal, $5.00; chestnut, $4.25.

Etlinger, one of the men who was implicated in the Snyder county murder, was arrested and taken to jail in Bellefonte for stealing a gun from George Breon, of Spring Mills.

There is a rush for Kansas. Among others who have gone to that state are: Jess Dunlap, Hud Love, M. Stover, P. H. Shires, Harry Hackenberg, Samuel McClintic, B. F. Hennigh, of Potter township; J. K. Young, Jonathan Kreamer, H. A. Wolf, George Raber, of Miles township; Harvey Houck. Nine car loads of people were expected to gather at Tyrone.

The old brick church at Tusseyville is to be entirely remodeled and surmounted with a dome and bell.

Married—January 28, Samuel K. Emerick, of Centre Hall, and Miss Julia A. Alexander, of Unionville . . February 6, John H. Runkle and Miss Aggie Stover, both of Potter township . . . February 11, Andrew Zettle, of Spring Mills, and Maggie R. Solt, of Potters Mills . . . February 13, James Schoch, of New Berlin, and Maggie, daughter of Jacob Gephart, of Millheim . . . February 27, at Berrien Springs, Michigan, F. D. Nichols, and Miss Mary E., daughter of Wm. F. Reiber, formerly of Pine Grove Mills . . . January 13, Charles E. Hoy and Miss Lizzie M. Sangree, both of Tusseyville . . . January 23, F. M. Gramley, of Logansville, and Miss Lizzie Hennigh, of Potters Mills . . . February 20, Aaron H. Harter and Miss Clara Charles, both of Hartleton . . . March 4, Cook Lose and Miss Ellen Harter, both of Brush Valley.

Two Accidents.

Two accidents occurred in the vicinity of Howard, both resulting in broken collar bones. One of the unfortunates was Henry Pletcher, aged about sixty-five years, who fell from an apple tree, sustaining a broken collar bone and wrist and other injuries. His condition is serious.

The other gentleman injured was Christian Holter, who, while descending a ladder at the barn of Henry Thompson, fell to the floor, breaking his collar bone. The accident was due to the breaking of the ladder.

Advertise.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Mrs. Mary Shoop, last week, attended the funeral of her uncle, Joseph Cantner, in Millheim.

Samuel J. Rowe, who has been in New York state during the past few months, is home at present.

Mrs. G. W. Ocker and daughter, Miss Estie, of Lewisburg, are guests this week of friends and relatives in Centre Hall.

Ralph Noll, of Pleasant Gap, a former Spring township school teacher, is a student in the Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana.

The grand encampment and session of the Department, Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, will be held at York, October 15 to 18.

D. L. Kerr advertises sale of personal property, at his home in Potter township, Saturday, October 6. See posters. Mr. Kerr will move to his home in Centre Hall shortly after the sale.

Mrs. S. Edwin Royer, son Robert and daughter Mabel, of Altoona, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Shirk, of Centre Hall. While in Penns Valley, they will also visit relatives at other points.

Rev. R. G. McLeod, pastor of the West Kishacoquillas church, at Belleville, and Rev. H. W. Kohler, pastor of the Mt. Union church, requested a dissolution of their pastoral relations. Both are Presbyterian ministers.

The Reedsville correspondent to the Belleville Times, writes thus: W. E. Detwiler, the grocer, went away Tuesday of last week. Up to this writing the calithumpians have been on the alert, thinking that Ed. would drop in town with a blushing bride.

In a bulletin sent out by Pennsylvania State College, the experiment station advises alfalfa to be sown in moderate quantities, and gives much valuable information concerning the plant. On the experimental farm, the crop has proven a success.

Mrs. William Bachman and son John, of Lebanon, are guests of the former's uncle and aunt, ex-Sheriff and Mrs. John Spangler. Mrs. Bachman, before marriage was Miss Kate Barger, and will be remembered by many of the Reporter readers.

Stories of newspaper life that have made any lasting impression are few. One that will be certain to be remembered opens the October number of the Smart Set. William R. Lighton is the author, and he has chosen the appropriate title of "The Rules of the Game."

A convention to urge the repeal of the compulsory Vaccination law will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, for three days next month, beginning October 4. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Anti-Vaccination League of Pennsylvania.

Aside from the $5000 appropriated by the grand jury to the use of the monument committee there is yet a deficiency of $450 to be collected from some source. This statement is made to correct a previous announcement in some of the local papers that the monument debt would be wiped out with the $5000 to be taken from the county treasury.

Cement is each year becoming more and more prominent as a factor in building and construction work. The United States Geological Survey announces that the production of Portland cement in 1905 amounted to 35,246,812 barrels, valued at $33,245,867. This is a gain of 8,740,931 barrels in quantity and $9,890,748 in value over the output of 1904, which amounted to 26,506,881 barrels, valued at $23,355,119.

The result of a quarrel between two boys—Joseph Mull, Jr., and Olney Ulrich, aged respectively thirteen and nineteen years, of Watsontown, may end the life of the former. Ulrich threw a stone at the younger lad, hitting him on the head, causing a deep wound. A physician dressed the injury, but later the boy became unconscious and remained so for several hours, and it is feared death will follow.

The man who makes money in a community has a duty to perform to that community. It may be that he has made his money by his superior business ability, and that he would have done as well anywhere. That does not alter the case. If his gifts are great his responsibility is equally as great. No man was placed on earth for the sole purpose of making money, and the man who has this as his ideal had better never been born. It is not an act of charity, but the performance of a simple duty for the man who has made money to pass a little of it on for the benefit of the community, even though he never expects to see a dollar of his contribution back.

PRESIDENT SENDS A WARNING TO CUBA

Cabinet Conference Decides Upon Vigorous Measures.

STRONG LETTER TO SENOR QUESADA.

Cuban Congress Empowers President Palma to Prosecute War Against the Rebels by Tripling Government Forces—Warships For Cuba on Way.

IMPORTANT MOVES.

Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon sailed for Havana Sunday to investigate the situation and probably act as peacemakers.

In a letter to Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, Pesident Roosevelt warns the Cuban people that the United States will intervene if they "acquire the insurrectionary habit."

The Cuban Congress, in extra session, empowered President Palma to use all public funds needed to prosecute the war against the rebels.

The government's forces will be tripled, providing the men can be secured.

More warships are being hurried to Cuban waters with large forces of marines and rapid-fire guns.

The destruction by the rebels of a number of large American tobacco and sugar plantations, including the Homiguero Central Company's Constancia plantation, near Cienfuegos, has quickened the desire for American intervention.

Alfredo Zayas, Liberal leader, wired the rebel commander to cease fighting pending negotiations for surrender to the American naval commander.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., (Special).—After a protracted conference with Secretary of War Taft, Acting Secretary of State Bacon and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, President Roosevelt addressed an important communication to Cuba and arranged to send Secretaries Taft and Bacon to that island on Sunday to make a thorough investigation of the conditions there and lend their influence to restore peace.

The communication is addressed to the Cuban Minister to the United States, Senator Quesada. It is an impassioned plea to Cuba to realize her responsibility as a self-governing republic and to restore peace in the island. Her attention is called in no uncertain language to the responsibility which the United States bears to the island, and the certainty that such responsibility will necessarily be exercised should peace not be preserved.

The President says he has certain information that the peace of the island is now menaced, and that American property has been destroyed.

The President's Letter.

The President's letter to Senor Quesada follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1906.

My Dear Quesada:

In this crisis in the affairs of the Republic of Cuba I write you, not merely because you are the minister of Cuba accredited to this government, but because you and I were intimately drawn together at the time when the United States intervened in the affairs of Cuba with the result of making her an independent nation. You know how sincere my affection and admiration and regard for Cuba are.

You know that I never have done and never shall do anything in reference to Cuba save with such sincere regard for her welfare. You also know the pride I felt because it came to me as President to withdraw the American troops from the Island of Cuba and officially to proclaim her independence and to wish her godspeed in her career as a free republic.

I desire now through you to say a word of solemn warning to your people, whose earnest well wisher I am. For seven years Cuba has been in a condition of profound peace and of steadily growing prosperity. For four years this peace and prosperity have obtained under her own independent government.

Her peace, prosperity and independence are now menaced, for of all possible evils that can befall Cuba the worst is the evil of anarchy into which civil war and revolutionary disturbances will assuredly throw her. Whoever is responsible for armed revolution and outrages, whoever is responsible in any way for the condition of the affairs that now obtains, is an enemy of Cuba, and doubly heavy is the responsibility of the man who, affecting to be the especial champion of Cuban independence, takes any step which will jeopardize that independence. For there is just one way in which Cuban independence can be secured, and that is for the Cuban people to show their ability to continue in their path of peaceful and orderly progress.

This nation asks nothing of Cuba save that it shall continue to develop as it has developed during the past seven years; that it shall know and practice the orderly liberty which will assuredly bring an ever-increasing measure of peace and prosperity to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles.

As To Intervention.

Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit; that she lacks the self-restraint necessary to peaceful self-government, and that her contending factions have plunged the country into anarchy.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Senor Don Gonzale de Quezada, the Cuban Minister.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Surrounding the arrest of Dr. W. W. Turver, of Buffalo, is a mystery which is baffling to the police. Dr. Turver conducts a private maternity hospital and is under indictment for illegitimate practices. A few days ago the body of Miss Edith Pinner was shipped to Hoboken, N. J. It is believed she died as the result of a criminal operation in Dr. Turver's hosptial.

The trial of Cornelius P. Shea and 16 other officials of the labor organizations of Chicago who were connected with the teamsters' strike of 1905 began. The cases have been pending on the Criminal Court docket since June, 1905. The prediction is made that the trials will consume a year's time and cost $200,000.

In an interview in Pittsburg President John Mitchell, of the Miner's Union, heartily indorsed President Gompers' stand in entering the political campaigns.

There was a lively fist fight on the deck of the steamship Graf Waldersee, in which a number of Polish immigrants were the combatants.

After being a fugitive from justice for nearly a year, Granville M. Gwye, cashier of the Bank of Hayti, Mo., returned and surrendered.

At Denver, Col., Alva Adams, of Pueblo, was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for governor by acclamation.

Dissatisfied stockholders of the Pullman Company are asking for a distribution of the accumulated large surplus.

Col. W. H. Knauss, of Columbus, O., was elected president of the Union Veterans' Legion.

The United States Rubber Company has established a branch in Great Britain.

Connecticut is reported to have raised an unprecedented tobacco crop.

At Albany, N. Y., a certificate of incorporation of the Commrecial Cable Company of Cuba was filed with the secretary of state. It is organized with a capital of $100,000 to operate telegraphic communication between New York and Havana by way of Florida and Key West.

At Findley, O., a plea of "not guilty" was entered in the Probate Court by John D. Rockefeller on the charge of violating the Anti-trust Law through the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Rockefeller was not personally in court. He pleaded through an attorney.

Lightning struck a flagpole on a 16-story building in New York. The employes of the Butterick Pattern Company, mostly girls, were for a minute thrown into a panic.

Because she would not give up property that belonged to his dead wife, Harry Daimond, aged 23 years, shot and killed Mrs. Bertha Cohen, his mother-in-law.

Former Congressman Theodore A. Bell was nominated for governor of California by the State Democratic Convention at Sacramento.

Atlantic City was chosen as the place for the next convention of the Order of Hoo-Hoos.

Seven trainmen were killed in a railroad collision at Ringgold, Ga.

Twelve persons were killed in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Sudbury.

Foreign.

Anti-Jewish agitation is rife in Odessa, a proclamation issued by the "Union of Russian People," urging patriots to exterminate the Jews.

Santos Dumont's new aeroplane broke down in midair, fell rapidly, and the aeronaut had a narrow escape.

The Chilian volcano is in full eruption and more earthquake shocks have been experienced between the Provinces of Santiago and Manle.

Ninety thousand German troops were engaged in the concluding military maneuvers in Prussia. The Emperor himself was in the saddle 10 hours.

All European powers, with the exception of England and Switerland, have united in a movement to stamp out terrorism.

Thirty Bulgarians are reported to have been killed at Ismailova in a conflict with Greeks and armed Turkish peasants.

King Oscar, of Sweden, received from ex-Governor Francis the St. Louis Exposition gold medal.

Frederick and Therese Humbert, the Paris swindlers, were released from prison.

Albrecht, Prince of Prussia, the richest prince in Germany, died of apoplexy.

A band of Pulajanes surprised the colored troops near Bava, Leyte, killing two and wounding eight. The soldiers finally routed the fanatics, killing and wounding many.

An irade has been issued by the Sultan of Turkey ordering the purchase of 50 maxim guns from Germany and countermanding an order to buy 50 Hotchkiss guns in France.

It is rumored that Alfred Zayas, vice president of the Cuban Senate, has joined the insurgents, and has been selected as the head of the provisional government.

The steamer Prinz Adelbert left Tangier with Paul O. Stensland, president of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, on board for New York.

A revolutionary plot against the government was dscovered in Salvador, and the republic was declared in a state of seige.

Colonel Pakovioff, chief of the transfer prison in Warsaw, was assassinated.

Countess Sophie Tolstoi, wife of the Count Leo Totsloi, was reported to be seriously ill at her home in Yesnaya, Poliana.

Zenaide Konopliarikovo, the girl who assassinated General Min, at Peterhof, is reported to have been executed.

Architect Lewis Levi has prepared plans for a new synagogue to be erected for the Adas Israel Congregation.

An operation was performed on the Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of King Edward.

BEATEN TO DEATH WITH A HATCHET

A Farmer's Wife Murdered Near Media, Pa.

THE HUSBAND UNDER SCRUTINY.

During the Absence of Her Husband Mrs. E. H. Pavitt Was Attacked and Killed by an Unknown Assailant—Her Body Was Crushed Almost Into a Pulp.

Media, Pa., (Special).—Mrs. E. H. Pavitt, wife of a farmer, was beaten to death at her home, in Marple township, near here, with a hatchet in the hands of an unknown assailant during the absence of her husband. Her body with the head crushed almost into a pulp was found lying on the kitchen floor by her husband upon his return from Chester, where he had gone to dispose of a load of farm produce.

When the husband reached his home, after an absence of three hours, he found all the windows closed and the front door locked. Entering through the kitchen door, he came upon the body of Mrs. Pavitt stretched full length upon the floor in a pool of blood. A hatchet belonging to the farmer was lying near the body. The blade and handle were covered with blood and the walls of the room were spattered. The woman's teeth had been knocked out, her arms were lacerated and her skull was crushed to an extent that showed her assailant must have wielded the hatchet with fearful force.

A trail of blood leading to the front window was evidence that the murder had left the house through the winodw and pulled the sash down after him. Pavitt notified his nearest neighbors of the crime. In a short time a posse of farmers was organized, and a few hours later William Kelson, colored, aged 19 years, was taken into custody on suspicion. He denies all knowledge of the crime. The coroner and district attorney visited the farmhouse as soon as they were informed of the murder.

A negro answering Kelson's description was seen loitering near the Pavitt farm about 8 o'clock A. M.

The negro proved an alibi and was released. Meantime the authorities are investigating the movements of Pavitt, whose statements, they say, are not entirely borne out by the facts. Pavitt told the coroner that he experienced some difficulty in opening the kitchen door because his wife's body was jammed against it. The coroner measured the distance from the door to where the body had apparently lain and said it could not have prevented the door from opening.

Pavitt said also that his wife spoke to him when he entered the room, but the coroner's physician declares the condition of the body indicated that the woman had been dead at least four or five hours. Pavitt said he left home for Chester at 5 o'clock. He was seen in Chester at 11 o'clock. His wife was in bed, he said, when he departed.

MUST BE ROAST BEEF.

Packers Make An Unsuccessful Appeal To The President.

Washington (Special). — "Roast beef" will continue to be called "roast beef" on the lables under the new Meat Inspection Law, with the provision that immediately after the name there is placed a description of how the meat is prepared, whether actually roasted, or parboiled and steamed. This decision was reached at a conference which the Chicago packers, represented by James E. Wilson, had with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, was also present. The packers desired to have the designation "roast beef" remain on the label unqualified, and when this privilege was denied them by the department, they took the matter to Oyster Bay. The President referred them back to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Junta's Organ Seized.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special). — The plant of Regeneracion, organ of the Mexican junta here, has been seized. According to the statement of Senor A. P. Arcuji, only member of the staff about the premises, the next number of the paper will probably be issued in Europe or in Venezuela. Ricardo Flores Mager, president of the junta, and Juan Sarabia, vice president, are in Europe. The seizure was under an attachment suit for $2,500, filed by attorneys representing Col. W. C. Greene, the copper king, of Cannaea, Mexico. He charges libel.

Prosecuting Standard Oil.

Jefferson City, Mo., (Special).—Chas. Connor, special agent of the Department of Justice at Washington, who has been here for the last 10 days examining the evidence obtained by Attorney General Hadley in his proceedings against the Standard Oil Company, left for St. Paul, where he will submit a report on the result of his investigations to F. B. Kellogg, special counsel for the government in the Standard Oil investigation. The presumption here is that proceedings will be instituted at St. Paul

Thirty Dollar Club.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—A number of most attractive girls in the suburb of Malden who believe that spinsterhood is preferable to marriage and poverty have organized a "thirty-dollar club." The members are pledged to refuse all offers of marriage which come from young men earning less than $30 a week. At its next meeting the club will act upon applications of admission of 10 candidates.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Dr. Engene H. Plumacher, American consul at Maracaibo, has made an interesting report on his experiments with leper patients there.

Exports from Porto Rico are twice as large as in the preceeding year.

The Interatate Commerce Commission was asked to modify that provision of the law requiring railways to give 30 days' notice by publication before changing rates. The railways maintain that the export rate for cotton is governed by the English markets, and declare that so great and rapid are the fluctuations in rates by reason of the abundance or scarcity of bottoms for ocean carrying that it would be an utter impossibility to obey the law and maintain an export through rate.

The Treasury Department declined to make its weekly purchase of silver bullion, the lowest offer being 68.87 cents an ounce. This is 2 cents over the price obtained by the government a month ago, when it began buying the metal.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, expresses himself as satisfied with the opposition of the Federation to the re-election of Congressman Littlefield.

The Commissioner General of Immigration has decided that the chorus girls imported by Director Conried are artists, and not contract laborers.

A. Danelisan, an Armenian, was arrested for trying to bribe Immigrant Inspector Garbarino to let in undesirable Armenians.

Col. William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, was put on the retired list.

CAN'T EAT OR DRINK.

Unfortunate Plight Of A New Jersey Woman.

Passaic, N. J. (Special). — Physicians here are puzzled by the case of Mrs. Abram Tack, 76 years old, of 63 Linden Street, who for 15 days and nights has been unable to take food or drink. Early in June Mrs. Tack was troubled with indigestion and when she recovered refused all diet except bread and milk, insisting that all other foods were poison to her.

She lived on bread and milk until two weeks ago, when she became unable to eat even that simple food or even to drink water. She had no symptoms of disease and continued to do her housework until last Sunday, when she became too weak to stand alone. She cannot retain any medicine given her and the doctors are powerless.

The woman suffers no pain, but is gradually wasting away. Her husband, when seen, said that she did not weigh more than 35 pounds. Her case is exciting considerable interest among medical men.

AMBASSADOR SLIGHTED.

Mr. Francis Not Invited To An Event At Budapest.

Vienna, (By Cable).—According to a report published in the Budapest newspaper Anap, the State Department at Washington has advised Consul General Chester not to attend the unveiling of the Washington statue at Budapest, because the committee in charge of the ceremonies omitted to invite Ambassador Charles S. Francis.

Mr. Chester, however, could only attend in his private capacity, not being entitled to perform any official function at the ceremony. At the American Embassy here it was stated that nothing was known regarding the matter, execept the fact that Ambassador Francis has not been invited.

The Hungarian government will be represented at the unveiling by Premier Wekerle, minister of commerce; Francis Kossuth and Minister of Worship Apponyi.

MANY DEAD IN WRECK.

A Terrific Crash On the Canadian Pacific.

Sudbury, Ont. (Special).—Twelve persons are known to be dead and there were a score injured in a head-on collision between two Canadian Pacific Railway passenger trains at Azilda, seven miles west of Sudbury.

The third section of a harvester's train was standing at Azilda waiting for the eastbound express, when the fast train came along and crashed into it head-on.

Wife Promised Support.

Philadelphia (Special). — White and bent with age, Victor Albis, nearly 80 years of age, weepingly told the court when arraigned on charges of failing to support his wife that his wife promised to support him when she proposed marriage, two months ago. "He deceived me as to the property he owned," declared Mrs. Albis, who appeared only slightly younger than her husband.

Shot And Killed His Wife.

Charlotte, N. C., (Special).—William McCartney shot and instantly killed his wife, Georgia McCartney, aged 24, in a house at Newbern. McCartney is in jail and claims the killing was accidental. The coroner has been unable to locate the two or three eye witnesses to the tragedy.

Missing Man Located.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—W. A. Jones, cashier of the Hope Mills Bank, a branch of the Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., who disappeared 10 days ago, was located at Crewe, Va., where he has taken a position in the dispatcher's office of the Norfolk and Western. The news came in a message to his father, all previous efforts to locate him having proved futile. His accounts are found to be straight and no cause is known for his strange action.

MASSACRE OF JEWS IN CITY OF SIEDLCE

Ghastly Work of Murder and Pillage For 36 Hours.

UNRESTRAINED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

Christians Shot in Trying to Protect the Jews—Evidence That the Massacre Was Planned Like the Other Similar Horrors in Poland—Bombthrowing Is Followed by Volleys From the Troops.

HORRORS IN POLAND.

The massacre of Jews in Siedlce is as terrible as the slaughter at Kishinef.

At least 200 were killed, more than 1,000 wounded and of the hundreds taken prisoners many are wounded.

Not a Russian soldier was killed, showing that the wholesale murders were apparently unprovoked and not the result of an attack upon the troops.

Russian officers openly permitted the soldiers to loot stores and homes and then peddle their stealings on the streets.

Women were maltreated by the soldier brutes. A carnival of outrage, murder and pillage prevailed.

The Jews in Warsaw continue panic-stricken, and there are indications that an attack upon them is being planned.

The revolutionary torch was applied at Vladivostok and the warehouses and piers of the volunteer fleet destroyed.

Siedlce, Poland (By Cable).—The terrible crimes committed at Kishineff and other Jewish centers have been repeated here. Half of the 30,000 population of this city are Jews. Hundreds of the latter have been killed and wounded in the past 24 hourse by the brutal soldiers of the Czar. Women and children have not been spared. There is evidence that the massacre was planned. The soldiers warned all of the Christian population in advance to hang out their ikons so that they might remain undisturbed. Saturday night some terrorists killed two soldiers, and thereupon the Libau Regiment broke forth in unrestrained fury. They began murdering Jews on every hand and continued the work of slaughter all night Saturday night and all day Sunday. The ghastly work of murdering and pillaging continued until an early hour Monday morning, when Governor General Skallon telegraphed for permission to use the artillery.

Four batteries then opened fire down Pienkna, Warsaw and Aliena Streets, which were inhabited by thousands of Jews. The destruction was horrible. As a result of the general slaughter, it is estimated that fully 200 Jews have been killed and 1,000 wounded. There are over 1,000 prisoners in custody, a great many of whom are wounded. Not a soldier was killed and but few injured.

Monday morning squads of soldiers were parading through the streets selling pillaged watches and jewelry. The army officers openly countenanced the selling of loot. The local Governor Englke took no steps to prevent the outrage. The refugees continue to crowd the stations. The soldiers are drunk and behaving with extraordinary brutality.

A delegation of citizens asked the governor to order the troops to cease firing, but the governor replied that the citizens must deliver up their leaders and the revolutionists or otherwise the city would be bombarded. The authorities assert that 15 terrorists have arrived here from Warsaw and that they must be arrested before any of the inhabitants are permitted to leave the city.

The scenes Sunday and Monday were of unspeakable horror. Everywhere there were screams and cries mingled with the sound of shooting. Women and children were maltreated and murdered.

THE MNERS WIN.

Dettry Secures Back Pay For His Men To April, 1903.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Special).—At a meeting of the conciliation board here President Dettry, of the Seventh District, won his case for the men at the Cranberry colliery of A. Pardee & Co., after a three-year struggle. He secured for them back pay from April 1, 1903.

The company put in force a scale of wages by which the inside hands, including company miners and drivers, were reduced in wages about three cents a day. This reduction, the company contended, was for an allowance which had formerly been made for oil. The men, however, proved that for many years prior to April 1, 1902, they were paid a certain rate for work, with no mention of an allowance. The ruling goes into effect April 1, 1903.

The grievance of the Grassy Island miners of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which alleged discrimination against men working in certain veins, was brought up, but no decision was reached. No word has been received from Umpire Neill in regard to the three cases now before him for adjustment. The next meeting of the board will be held here on September 24.

FINANCIAL WORLD.

Reading bulls say it will cross Pennsylvania this week.

West Jersey & Seashore directors declared the regular semi-annual three per cent. dividend.

In the year which ended April 30 the American Smelting & Refining Company earned net $10,161,000, an increase of $1,262,000. The amount available for the dividend on the $50,000,000 of common stock was $5,274,000, or a little more than 10 per cent.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts.

A factory is being equipped in York by the Teter Heany Developing Company for the purpose of manufacturing a new incandescent lamp.

During a heavy electrical storm lightning struck one of the large buildings of the Kopp Brick Manufacturing plant near Emigsville, York County. Three buildings in which kilns were located and several buildings used for storage purposes were destroyed.

Joseph Davis, an old resident of Hudson, near Wilkes-Barre, was struck and fatally injured by a Delaware and Hudson Railroad train.

Hoyt Hess, an engineer at the No. 4 colliery of the Susquehanna Coal Co., who was crushed under a fall of top rock while repairing a slope engine, died at the hospital, Wilkes-Barre.

The county comissioners of Luzerne have decided to grant no more exonerations from taxes, unless the claimant has a recommendation for exoneration from the poor board or the school board of his district. Hitherto, they have granted these at first hearing.

The New Mountain City Trust Company of Altoona opened its doors Wednesday. The first day's deposits amounted to $75,000. H. L. Nicholson is the president and E. J. Lomnitz, secretary-treasurer. The capital is $250,000 with $50,000 surplus.

Armita Huber, aged two years, pulled a pot of boiling coffee over on herself at Altoona and was fatally scalded.

Burton Funk, aged 19, employed at the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse, tripped and fell in front of an engine at Altoona and was decapitated.

As the result of annoyance, due to frequent shortage of water in various parts of Wilkes-Barre, a movement has now been started to ascertain if the citizens desire a municipal water plant. Councilman Evans has introduced into the city council a resolution that the question be submitted to the people of the city at the Spring election.

William Reinsmith, aged 67 years, was fatally injured at Allentown by being thrown from a load of bricks and run over by the heavy wagon.

Mrs. Thomas O'Neill, of Bridgeport, was beaten with a hammer in the hands of a burglar at 3 o'clock the other morning and rendered unconscious for a time. She was awakened by a noise on the first floor of her residence. Thinking that her husband had returned from work earlier than usual she went down stairs to make an investigation. As she entered the dining room Mrs. O'Neill was struck a blow on the head and knocked down. The burglar then escaped. Near the O'Neill residence later the police found a coat that had evidently been dropped by the burglar in his flight. Several pieces of jewelry were found in the pockets. The coat may lead to the identification of the thief.

A coal train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was wrecked at Delano and twenty-five loaded gandolas were piled about in a promiscuous heap. The train was traveling at about twenty-five miles an hour when the axle of a car snapped, causing the smash-up. Traffic was delayed for several hours.

The William Paige Boiler Company manufacturers of cast iron heating boilers and radiators, of New York, signed a contract with the Chamber of Commerce of Meadville, to bring its Norwich, Conn., and Exeter, N. H., plants to Meadville. The company will erect big buildings and be ready for operations with two hundred men within one year.

Students at the high school at Sayre who nazed a fellow-student were given such a fright that they have not recovered yet. Their victim was Abram Booth, a newcomer in the school, and they started to haze him in the approved method upon the steps of the schoolhouse. Booth fought fought back and in the melee fell or was thrown headlong down the stairs. They picked him up but he was unconscious, and, badly frightened, they hurried him to the hospital, thinking him dying. There the physicans found that he had little more damage than a bruised head and hip, while the boys who took him there and others who awaited their report had severe palpitation of the heart.

A mile under ground at Shamokin, Simon Burcavage, an insane man, engaged in a fierce fight with a number of miners and fractured the skull of Richard Fetter, fire boss. He will likely die. A crowd of miners rushed at the maniac, and after a desperate struggle tied him to a plank, and conveying him to the surface, turned him over to the police.

Because of the typhoid epidemic prevalent in Hamburg the opening of the public schools was postponed to September 10, as a precautionary measure against the spread of the disease by the public schools' pupils. The authorities are now nearly positive as to the cause or source of the disease, subsequent to the flood in the North Ward. In this ward 56 per cent. of the cases reported got their water at a certain well, which since has been found to be contaminated.

Ricardo Forte was hanged at West Chester for the murder of two small Italian children in Howellsville, eighteen months ago. There was nothing sensational in the execution. Dominick Di Lucca, father of the murdered children, witnessed the execution.

The Williamsport Board of Trade has just sent out an artistic booklet devoted to an exposition of the commercial advantages, the beauties and healthfulness of that city. It is a convincing piece of advertising and another evidence of the hustling propensities of the Board of Trade and the citizens in general.

Good Morning.

Day dawns, and bids the blushing sky
"Good morning!"
The flute-voiced birds take up the cry:
"Good morning!"
And nearer home, beneath the eaves,
The gnarled old maple's tender leaves
That shivered in the midnight rain,
Now whisper at my window-pane:
"Good morning!"
The genial sun peeps o'er the hill
And laughs across my window sill.
Eyes quiver under sleepy lids—
This is the King himself who bids
"Good morning!"

I rise and ope the window wide.
The sun-kissed breezes charge and ride
Straight through the breach in merry rout,
And scale the walls and fairly shout:
"Good morning!"
They make me captive to the King,
They pluck at me and bid me sing
Their pæan to the Golden Day,
Whose conquering slogan is their gay
"Good morning!"

They frolic here, they scamper there,
They clutch the singing birds in air,
On all the world their music beats
Until the capptive world repeats:
"Good morning!"
Heart calls to heart. The surly wight,
Who scorned his neighbor yesternight,
With smiling visage stops to greet
That neighbor in the busy street:
"Good morning!"

O joyous day! O smile of God,
To hearten all who toil and plod,
We hail thee, Conqueror and King!
We hug our golden chains and sing:
"Good morning!"
—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Cat that Killed Care

CARROLL WATSON RANKIN.

The most characteristic feature of Mrs. Roswell's countenance was the deep, bow-shaped line that indented her forehead just above the bridge of her not at all remarkable nose.

Her maiden sister, Georgiana Keith, bore the same distinguishing mark, and it was likewise reproduced, in slighter degree, on the youthful brows of Mrs. Roswell's two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothea. All four were what Mr. Roswell called "born worriers," and Mr. Roswell's name for the bow-shaped mark was "Mother Keith's anxious pucker," because his mother-in-law possessed the deepest "anxious pucker" of all, since her's was the monument of seventy years of unmitigated worrying.

Yet at the time of this tale Mrs. Roswell was certainly the most active worrier of the entire quintet. It was that little woman's habit to worry for three months about the spring house-cleaning, and actually to accomplish the dreaded task in less than three weeks. She worried for two nights and a day over the concocting of a cake that really required less than half an hour for the baking. She worried for weeks over discharging a cook, when the actual deed could be accomplished in rather less than two minutes.

"Now, Mary," Mr. Roswell said on one occasion, when his wife confessed that she had worried all night over the problem of using up an overlarge roast of beef, "you've been in a bigger stew for twenty-four hours than you can ever hope to make of that meat. If you can't get it off your mind any other way, you'd better go down-stairs at once and put it on the stove—or in it. You do enough worrying over managing this one small household to run all the affairs of this country, and Russia besides."

"I know it's foolish," Mrs. Roswell had replied, "and I don't mean to worry, but I can't help doing it."

Why a certain lean, homeless, neglected half-grown cat with a tremendous craving for human sympathy should have selected the Roswell cottage for a permanent home is one of the things that are past finding out. Mrs. Roswell, her mother, her sister Georgiana and her two daughters had always felt that they had enough to worry about without acquiring a cat.

But the Roswells had nothing to say about it. The cat claimed them as his own, and refused to give them up. He was not a prepossessing pussy. His fur was dingy and matted, his paws were stained with mud, and his long, extremely slender tail, had a curious spiral twist some inches from the tapering end.

But never was there a more loving, more demonstrative cat. Henry, as they finally called him, cuddled in all the Roswell laps, leaped to all the Roswell shoulders, twined himself tenderly about all the Roswell ankles. The affection, however, was all on Henry's side. No neat and tidy Roswell could bring either himself or herself to the caressing of such a decidedly unkempt creature.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Roswell, "that cat is so dreadfully grimy that it isn't possible to tell what color he is. He must have lived in somebody's coal-bin before he came to us."

"He has licked one leg quite clean," said Elizabeth, dislodging Henry from her lap. "He seems to be yellow, with a pinkish cast, like Aunt Georgianna's changeable silk waist."

"He's just the shade of maple frappe," observed Dorothea, hastily tucking her ankles under her to save them from the sinuous caresses of demonstrative Henry. "Just think of owning a maple frappe cat!"

"I've been worrying for five days," said Mrs. Roswell, "about that animal. He must be washed, but how in the world can the thing be done? I've never washed a cat."

"You mustn't think of trying it!" cried Grandma Keith. "Some cats go perfectly mad with terror at sight of water."

"Yes," said Elizabeth, "I know it's dangerous. The Millards washed their Angora cat, and Grace was scratched clear to her elbows."

"We'll have to send the poor thing away," declared Mrs. Roswell, drawing her skirt from under Henry, who was settling down for a nap. "He has already caught three mice and two rats, and I'd really like to keep him if his fur was only decently clean, but he does look too disreputable for words."

"If you'll give him time," said Mr. Roswell, kindly permitting Henry to lick his shoe, "he may get himself clean."

"He can't!" declared Dorothea. "There's more of him to wash than there was last week, and he wastes all his best licks on us."

"He has nice eyes," said Aunt Georgiana. "His manners are certainly ingratiating and his craving for affection is almost human. Do poke him a little with your foot, John. He is so hungry for a little appreciation."

Mr. Roswell poked. Henry instantly responded with a deep, sonorous purr.

Mrs. Roswell, her mother, her sister and her two daughters worried consideably about the feeding of Henry. They even wrote to a woman's magazine to ask how many mice a middle-sized cat should be permitted to eat in one day, and if rats would injure the digestion of a pussy of tender age. But, above all, it was the problem of giving Henry a much-needed bath that brought the deepest wrinkles to all the Roswell brows.

Henry, in a dry state, was a peaceable, thoroughly good-tempered cat. Henry, wet, might prove a veritable demon. He certainly cried aloud for at least one bath, yet who of all the Roswells would undertake to bath a soiled, maple frappe, half-grown cat?

"Not I," said Grandma Keith.

"Nor I," shuddered Elizabeth.

"Nor I," echoed Dorothea. "It's a pity we can't send him to the steam laundry to be mangled with the sheets."

"Or," said Mr. Roswell, "to the Chinaman to be starched with my shirts. Perhaps Bridget—"

"Sure, and I'll not!" declared Bridget, when approached. "You never can tell what mischief a wet cat will do."

"But," argued Mrs. Roswell, "somebody will have to wash him. Suppose we draw lots —"

"Will you do it," queried Mr. Roswell, "if the lot falls to you?"

"No," admitted Mrs. Roswell.

"They're a nice lot, aren't they, Henry," said Mr. Roswell, "to be so afraid to wash one small harmless yellow cat?"

"O John! Will you —"

"No, ma'am! I washed a cat once—once was enough for me. Why don't you send to the hospital for a trained nurse?"

This suggestion was made in fun; but later in the day Mrs. Roswell was reminded of it. She had gone to visit a sick neighbor, and in the goodness of her heart, had offered to sit with the patient long enough for Miss Ball, the nurse, to take a little run in the fresh air.

"Thank you very much!" said the girl, returning half an hour later with glowing cheeks. "I feel lots better for my walk. I'll do as much for you some day."

"Did you ever happen to wash a cat?" asked Mrs. Roswell, suddenly remembering Henry.

"Lots of times. We used to own a white one that had to be scrubbed twice a week because she would sleep in the coal-scuttle."

"Would you—wouldn't you—would you —" began Mrs. Roswell, her anxious pucker deepening suddenly, "would you —"

"Would I wash a cat for you? Why, of course I would—if—if it isn't a very fierce cat!"

"Oh, Henry isn't fierce when he's dry," returned Mrs. Roswell. "He's remarkably sweet-tempered. But we're so afraid water will alter his disposition that we've worried for three weeks over the problem of washing him."

"I'll come over at ten tomorrow," promised Miss Ball, "to take a look at him. Have a foot-bath and some good common soap and plenty of hot water ready in a warm room. If he looks at all promising, I'll tub him."

The assembled Roswells, fairly shivering with excitement, stood in a circle in the kitchen the next morning while Miss Ball tested the water in the foot-bath with her thermometer. Then she gently disengaged Henry from Elizabeth's ancles, and lifted him into the tub.

Grandma Keith backed into the pantry, Aunt Georgiana fled hastily up the back stairs, and the others shrank against the wainscoating, to make ample room for the flying leap of a frantic, dripping, revengeful cat.

But there was no leap. Instead, Henry deeply grateful for such an unusual amount of attention, sat up and purred while Miss Ball rubbed every scrap of him with soap except his contented eyes. Then she rinsed him with gentle showers of clean warm water, and Henry, sitting knee-deep in the pleasant flood, purred louder than ever.

"And to think," said Dorothea, who held Henry, still purring, wrapped in a shawl before the grate to dry, "that this whole foolish family worried for three weeks over washing a cat that would rather be washed than not! Just see how proud he is of his nice white paws."

"Yes," returned Mrs. Roswell, whose brow was smoother than it had been for many days, "all my worries turn out just that way; but I don't believe I shall ever be able to worry again without thinking of Henry sitting up in that tub and purring with all his might and main. Nothing ever made me feel so foolish."

"Then this," said Dorothea, twinkling, "may prove to be the cat that killed care."—Youth's Companion.

MONTREAL'S FAMOUS MELONS.

Crop Limited and Each One Numbered—Bring as Much as $3 Apiece.

The average New Yorker accustomed to the small melon that grows in Jersey and Connecticut knows little about the possibilities of the cantaloupe unless fortune leads him to some restaurant during the weeks in which the famous Montreal melons may be had, writes the Montreal (Canada) correspondent of the New York Sun.

The Montreal melon might be called a thing of beauty and a joy forever if it would only continue to grow all summer. In the first place it is from three to six times the size of the ordinary melon and it excels its smaller brother in taste and flavor as much as it does in size.

In all about 3,000 of these luscious fruits find their way into the dining rooms of a few New York hotels every summer. Every one of them is marked and numbered and every one is contracted for early in the spring.

The man who is accustomed to buying a Rocky Ford melon for 15 cents would shy at the prices paid for these products of Canada. They command from 50 to 70 cents here and double that amount in New York. Sometimes they may be found in small numbers at the best fruit stores, retailing at as much as $3 each.

The limited supply accounts for the price, and as the years go on they bid fair to become more and more expensive until they pass out of existence like the dodo. The growth of the city will be responsible for the calamity. Already it is fast encroaching on Outremont, a suburb back of Mount Royal, where the soil and the heat form an ideal combination for the growth of the melon. The demand for building lots has already caused the destruction of scores of orchards from which not so many years ago the world got its La Fam euse applies.

There are La Fameuse apples now, but any one of the old timers will tell you that they are nothing at all like the fruit that grew on the trees on the other side of the mountain. The number of Montreal melons is likewise growing smaller and smaller each year, and it is likely that ten years from now the Montreal melon will be a morsel not to eat, but to reminisce about.

Game of California.

There are few, if any, of the states of the Union that have such a diversity of game as California. There is, however, one of the game birds dear to all sportsmen found in the East and Middle West that California has not—the elegant and gamy prairie chicken (Tympanuchus americanus). Why this bird does not thrive here I do not know. Many attempts have been made to introduce it, but without success. The same may be said of the Eastern quail, the plump and saucy Bob White. The California quail valley quail, as it is called here, is an attractive little creature, not so large and "chesty" as the Bob White, built on somewhat more slender lines and of a faintly bluish tint. Its head is ornamented with a plume-like top-knot of about an inch in length. There is no daintier, prettier bird. All the pictures I have ever seen represent this top-knot as standing upright. As a matter of fact, when the bird is quiet is falls forward over the bill, floating backward during flight. It is capable, however, of erection when excited or alarmed. Its call has not the clear cut, decided tones of the Bob White and sounds somewhat like the words "Look out, there; look out, there," as pure contralto voice as perhaps a bird ever has.

Anyone who has ever hunted this little fellow will bear witness to his gamy qualities. He is, in my opinion, a much more difficult bird to kill than his Eastern cousin. His flight is fully as rapid, and his skill in putting shelter between himself and the hunter can not be excelled. These quails often pass the night in trees, which, I think, the Eastern quail does not.—Charles W. Hardman in Recreation.

More or Less Walking.

When his careful examination of his new patient was at last completed, the specialist looked for a moment in silence at the tall, stooping figure opposite his own.

"You need more exercise," he said with his most impressive manner. "You must walk, walk, man. Throw back your shoulders, fill out your chest, expand the lungs, and walk!"

"Um-m!" said the tall man, dryly. "Do you know, I am the father of six-week-old twins, and I have the care of them at night, as their mother is very delicate. I get some exercise in that way, but I can't expand my lungs as much as you'd like, possibly."

Tea carriers of China carry tea in bars, each weighing twenty pounds.

WORTH QUOTING

The meat trust is finding out that veal chickens come home to roost.—Atlanta Journal.

The Russian revolution has as many collapses as an amateur balloon.—Atlanta Journal.

Now that the eagle is declared to be practically extinct in the United States, why not have the great American hen supplant that bird as a national emblem, suggests the Atlanta Constitution.

According to the Wall Street Journal the individual who insists upon doing as he pleases, regardless of the rights of others or the laws of the land is an anarchist. The only exception is: Any rich man.

The Louisville Herald says: Don't is a very good word used at the right time and in the right place, but the right time and right place for its use are not to be found every moment. Education by negation is never as happy or as successful as education by affirmation.

Political and commercial relations with the countries of Latin America will be whatever our people see fit to make them, maintains the New York Sun. The United States can win and hold their friendship and their esteem; and can also win and hold their trade, now worth $700,000,000 a year, and destined soon to pass the billion dollar mark.

Observes the New York World: Apparently the 'fan' follows the flag. The baseball interest in Hawaii can hardly be second to that in Wappinger's Falls, near the Hudson. In that greatly favored village on a recent Sunday the demand for carriages in which to follow the home team to Fishkill caused a vehicular famine and led to the postponement of a funeral.

Remarks the Milwaukee Journal: The tip is primarily an expression of a feeling of patronizing superiority of the man who gives it over to the man he gives it to. Nobody ever thinks of giving a tip to an equal. It is only to those one considers beneath him that one dares to offer tips, and he gives them less in gratitude for services rendered than in order to indulge his own feeling of superiority.

The Pan-American Conference has agreed on the "Drago doctrine" and will send it to The Hague, where the International Court of Arbitration will not adopt it. The doctrine is, in effect, that a nation may not collect the debts of a citizen from another nation by force. Considering the character of most international claims, such a law would work little injustice. But it will not soon have the chance to work either justice or injustice, says the New York World.

The Albany Journal declares anarchism is not yet a menace to our institutions, but it is time to take the necessary steps effectually to prevent the possibility of its ever becoming a menace. If more men of prominence will take up the subject for public discussion, it should not be long before the Congress would feel itself impelled to enact a law which would be in all respects reasonable and consistent with American principles.

Admiral Fournier was reported by the Petit Parisien to have "pronounced the death sentence of battleships" as a result of what was learned at the recent manoeuvres off the French coast. To him was attributed the remark that a fleet worth $00,000,000 francs and as big as the British Mediterranean fleet could have been sunk by ten submarines worth a trifle like 15,000,000 francs. And hence, as you could buy twenty-five of these weapons of the poor, and the brave, for the price of one battleship, why not begin laying down whole swarms of submarines?

According to the Buffalo Courier hardware manufacturers recently traced forty freight shipments from Richmond to various points in the Southern States. The average number of miles traveled per day by these shipments was 61.61, and the average mileage per hour was 2.57. The quickest time was made by a shipment from Richmond to Olmstead, Ky., a distance of 797 miles in six days. The slowest time was from Richmond to Easton, Md., 170 miles in seven days. Manufacturers are gathering evidence with the view of bringing the subject to the attention of Congress.

Three scientific gentlemen have just announced discoveries which bear upon three of the most important subjects that could engross the mind of man—the production of food without cooks, the stimulation of ideas and the prevention of gray hair. Though widely separated, these savants are really working in common as is easily perceived by noting the subtle connection between their discoveries, observes the Washington Post. The abolition of cooks would instantly exhilarate mankind to such an extent that genius would flash in all directions and the sense of renewed youth would tend to keep the hair unfaded. It was not on this theory, perhaps, that these explorers of the unknown worked, but one theory is as good as another until it is disproved.

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LOST ON ARCTIC ICE.

The life of a missionary in the Arctic Circle is one long adventure. The greatest danger that has to be guarded against is the cracking of the ice. I once had a perilous journey across the ice.

As the evening advanced we began to think about our sleeping quarters. No snow, however, suitable for our purpose could be found. A kind of small gully, with a sloping, grassy-looking side of ice, some fifteen feet high, presented, however, a possible ascent to the land, on which we knew plenty of suitable snow could be found. So we made for the gully. The dogs managed to climb some distance up the ascent, but could get no further. Muneapik (our dog driver) then made holes in the ice with a harpoon, which gave us a kind of footing. We then hauled away at the dogs' traces and finally succeeded in getting both dogs and sledge up the incline. Beyond the gully we built our house—a perfect "Jack-in-the-box" affair—not more than five feet high and some fifteen feet in circumference. Here the three of us—myself, my man and a boy—were closely packed together. I made coffee with a methylated spirit lamp, the steam from the water finally turning into a kind of hoar frost.

In this way we traveled about ninety miles in three days. At one time a pack of hungry wolves attacked our sledge, and the usefulness of guns and a good supply of ammunition was proved.

After supper we had prayer and I then managed, I hardly know how, to get into my sleeping bag, where I slept pretty well through the night.

During the last stage of the journey on the ice nothing could be seen for a long time on account of a dense kind of hoar frost which rose in clouds from the open sea. A gale of wind in such a position probably would have carried ice, sledge and all of us away. Our driver and guide kept the dogs well in hand. I felt half frozen and longed to get a glimpse of the land, so as to find our true position. Some three hours afterwards we joyfully saw, through a break in the mist, a point of land.

Then we met some Esquimaux, who, with a few dogs, were wending their way over the gloomy waste looking for seal holes. They took me to their dwelling, right out on the frozen sea, some five miles from land, where I was welcomed to the comforts of a snow house.—Missionary E. J. Peck, of the "Farthest North" Station and Baffin's Bay, in the Chicago Tribune.

The average rigidity of the great planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, lies between eighteen times and three times that of nickel steel. The great rigidity of the bodies is due to the pressure acting throughout such large masses.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1906.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE--1906.

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" 3rd W., E. G. Jones
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Milesburg, Edward Grove
South Philipsburg, Joseph Gates
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" S. P., John Grove, Bellefon
Boggs, N. P., Ira Confer, Yarnell
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Harris, John Wieland, Boalsburg
Howard, A. M. Butler, Howard
Huston, Henry Hale, Julian
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Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker
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" M. P., George B. Winters, Smullton
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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor;
LEWIS EMERY, JR.

For Lieutenant Governor:
JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

For Auditor General:
WILLIAM T. CREASY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs:
JOHN J. GREEN.

For Congress:
H. S. TAYLOR,
of Centre County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNNY TICKET.

For Assembly:
JOHN NOLL,
of Bellefonte.

For Jury Commissioner:
ADAM HAZEL,
of Spring Township.

Voght-Alexander.

The marriage of A. L. Voght and Miss Emilie Alexander took place at Johnstown Saturday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Downs, a friend of both the bride and groom. After the 22d Mr. and Mrs. Voght will be at home in Pittsburg, West End.

The bride is the daughter of Dr. J. F. Alexander, of Centre Hall, deceased, and for the past few years has spent much time in Tyrone where she taught vocal and instrumental music. She is a young lady of intelligence and refinement. The groom was formerly a resident of Tyrone, where he formed the acquaintance of his wife. He is a civil engineer, and holds a good position with the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburg.

Smullton

Harry E. Douty returned home from Vintondale where he has purchased a meat market. His brother Charles is partner.

Wallace Brungart, of York, is visiting relatives and friends here.

George Bair and wife, of Williamsport, are visiting the former's father, at this place.

The corn is now being cut. There will be a good yield this year.

Ed. Smull, merchant and horseman, is again able to be about after a severe case of tonsilitis.

L. A. Miller and family visited at the home of James Sunday.

Josiah Gramley, of Chicago, Illinois, who once was a Centre county boy, but has been absent from here for thirty-nine years, came back to old "Brush" last week, to chat with his old school comrades and relatives. He seems to possess a very good memory, for he can recall a great many of the old time doings.

Mrs. Israel Haugh, who had been on the sick list is again able to be about.

While washing clothes last Monday Mrs. C. B. Mallory had her finger caught in the gearing of the machine and so badly used up that Dr. Bright found it necessary to amputate the member.

An honest, sober and industrious young man wants work in a town where a reasonable amount of work at the cobbler trade can be had. Life long experience; not afraid of work. Address H. G., the cobbler, Smullton, Pa.

There will be preaching services in the M. E. church Sunday at 10 a. m.

All the noodles are not in the soup.

GRANGE ENCAMPMENT AND FAIR.

Prospects Exceptionally Bright for the Best Exhibition and Fair on Grange Park.

The Grange Encampment and Fair opened under the most auspicious circumstances. During the past few months everything pointed toward a most successful year for this great project, and now enough has been realized to make the indication a certainty.

At no time in the past ten years were the members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry more alive to their interests as an order than at present. Every Grange movement has been given an impetus, and the Grange Encampment and Fair is not an exception.

Camp opened Saturday in old fashioned earnestness. It was "moving in" day, and everybody was busy from the fakir to the most retired farmer. Many tents were neatly fitted up, and by evening several scores of families were housed for a week with all the conveniences that could be desired in camp life.

The vender of the sweets and trinkets, the more pretentious salesman, the ice cream man, the Moxie man, the show man—everybody was busy Saturday.

Sunday was a beautiful day. In the afternoon religous services were conducted by Rev. G. W. McIlnay, pastor of the Methodist church. The auditorium was crowded with attentive listeners, all of whom were amply rewarded by a forceful sermon.

The following is the order of service carried out in the religious exercises:

Hymn.
Anthem by choir—"How Beautiful."
Prayer. Hymn.
Scripture lesson.
Duet and chorus—Miss Sara Breon, J. S. Rowe, Helen Breon, George Breon.
Hymn.
Sermon by Rev. G. W. McIlnay.
Prayer.
Song by choir—"Sing unto God."
Hymn. Benediction.

Not less than fifteen hundred people were on the Camp ground Sunday afternoon. The order was perfect, every one keeping in mind the sanctity of the day.

As the Reporter goes to press the camp ground is crowded with people. Every tent on the ground is occupied, and many of them have over a dozen occupants.

In the next issue of the Reporter a complete account of the Encampment and Fair will be printed.

The Bucktail Reunion.

The twentieth annual reunion of the famous Bucktail regiment was held at Driftwood Friday and Saturday of last week. Thirty of its survivors and more than one hundred honorary members gathered to celebrate the occasion. The banquet and camp fire were held Friday evening, and the business meeting Saturday morning, when the following officers were elected: President, H. Y. Jones, of Williamsport; vice president, John H. Coulter, of Reedsville; treasurer, E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville; secretary, W. H. Rauch, of Philadelphia; asst. secretary, Mrs. W. H. Rauch, of Philadelphia; Chaplain, Rev. L. M. Gardner, of York Springs. The choice of a meeting place for next year was left to the discretion of the executive committee.

Quigley Nominated.

The Republican conferees nominated Henry C. Quigley for state senator at a conference held Saturday at Philipsburg. This was accomplished by compelling the state committee to appoint two out and out Quigley conferees to settle the dispute. On the first ballot T. L. Snyder, the additional conferee for Clearfield, voted for Joseph Alexander, and Harry Keller, the additional Centre county conferee, cast his ballot for Quigley. On the second ballot both Snyder and Keller voted for Quigley, which settled the dispute.

Mr. Quigley has been very much tangled up in Centre county Republican politics, and can not hope to carry with him the full vote of his party.

Timothy Seed.

Farmers wishing choice timothy seed are requested to consult J. H. and S. E. Weber, at Centre Hall and Oak Hall, who have now on hand western, recleaned seed—the bestt timothy seed on the market.

Spring Mills.

Quite a number of people left town Monday to attend the Grange Encampment, at Centre Hall.

Benjamin Donachy, of Lewisburg, who has been spending the summer with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hering, left for home on Wednesday.

E. T. Jemison will discontinue housekeeping here, and dispose of all his household goods.

Candidates will soon be on the move, visiting old friends and making new ones, leaving no stone unturned under which might lie a party man. The state senatorship seems to be a tough case for both parties.

J. B. Cameron, of Baltimore, is here visiting relatives and friends in the valley.

KACHIE WAS MURDERED.

The Victim Placed on Railroad Track to Hide the Deed.

John Kachie, found badly mutilated on the railroad track near Clarence, was first thought to have met his death accidentally, but an examination by Coroner Fisher and District Attorney Runkle shows without a doubt that murder had been committed, and the dead body laid on the railroad track with the hope that the evidence of the murder might be hidden. Several stiletto thrusts in the neck, one of which almost severed the juglar vein, are positive evidence of murder, and so the coroner's jury decided at the inquest held Friday.

The body of Kachie was found Wednesday morning of last week by workmen. It was horribly mutilated, and at first could not be identified. Later George Kachie, proprietor of the Clarence hotel, recognized it as that of his brother. He was last seen Tuesday night previous at the Clarence hotel.

The authorities claim to have a clue to the perpetrations of the deed.

LOCALS.

George Stover, of Altoona, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander.

Mrs. T. C. Henney and Mrs. T. L. Hillman, of Latrobe, are guests of Mrs. Lucy Henney.

Mrs. F. F. Christine and Mrs. William Cherrington, of Elysburg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs Thos. L. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Knorr and Grandmother Knorr, of Reading, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs E. M. Huyett.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner W. Gonder and children, of Wall, are here for the week. Mr. Gonder is an engineer on the railroad, and is a most trustworthy young man.

Andrew Gregg, who has been advanced to the foremanship of a gang of linemen employed by the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, was home over Sunday. He is now located at Sunbury.

Mrs. Harry Harper, of Wilmerding, is in Centre Hall at present. Mr. Harper is engaged with the Westinghouse people, and is making good money. He has a mechanical turn of mind which is rapidly developing.

As has been his custom for some few years, Robert McClenahan, of Tyrone, is here for the Encampment and Fair, staying with the family of his deceased brother, James McClenahan. Mr. McClenahan is head machinist in the Tyrone planing mill, and is one of the substantial citizens of that place. He is a firm believer in Democratic principles, and, like many others, is confident of success in Pennsylvania this fall.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall during the entire week of the Encampment and Fair.

Harvest Home Services.

Harvest Home services will be held in the Salem Reformed church, near Penn Hall, Sunday morning. Rev. Wetzel, of the Rebersburg Reformed charge, will officiate.

Lutheran Appointments.

Centre Hall, morning; Tusseyville, evening. Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., will conduct the services at Tusseyville.

J. M. REARICK, Pastor.

Deadlock Continues.

The Democratic conferees are unable to nominate a candidate for senator in this district. Centre county holds out for Senator Heinle and Clearfield continues to ballot for their choice, Mr. Dimeling.

The state executive committee will hear the case at Harrisburg (today) Thursday.

Rebersburg.

Miss Maude Ocker after spending a month with her parents, returned on Tuesday to Bellefonte where she is employed.

Calvin Zeigler, wife and son, were guests at the home of Charles Smull over Sunday.

Miss Adda Landis, after spending several weeks with friends and relatives here, returned to Altoona.

Misses Mary Moyer and Mary Bright went to Lewisburg last Wednesday. They are students at Bucknell Institute.

George Bair and wife, of Williamsport, are visiting relatives and friends at this place.

Miss Emma Moyer is ill at present.

Curtis Weaver, who is employed in Philadelphia, is the guest of his parents here.

Isaiah Gramley, of Chicago, Illinois, is spending some time among friends in and about town.

Edwin Brungart and family left on Friday for Freeburg where he will teach school this winter.

Sweet Johnnie's gone to school again,
God bless the little creature!
His ma's as glad as she can be,
But I will tell you candidly
I'm sorry for the teacher.

The Bijou Vaudeville Circus.

The Bijou Vaudeville circus, which will be one of the free attractions at the Great Centre County Fair, October 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, is one of the most pleasing out-of-door exhibitions now on the road. It is a miniature circus, carried out in every detail. Performing in the ring at the same time will be seen dogs, ponies, clowns, acrobats and tumblers. There will also be equilibrists, trapeze artists and contortionists making in all a show that is specially designed to captivate and charm the children while presenting enough of the daring and marvelous feats of the circus to interest older spectators.

This entire circus program will be given twice each day and varies so much that it will last more than an hour. In order that the people who go to the fair grounds in the morning have an opportunity to see it there will be a performance each morning at 11 o'clock and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Remember that the entire circus performance will be free of charge and seen anywhere else would cost 50cts. It is only one of the many great fair attractions for next month.

Souvenir Postal Cards.

A fine line of postal cards, local views in and about Centre Hall, on sale at the Reporter office. These are the best yet produced.

Train Schedule.

All trains stop at Grange Park Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 18, 19 and 20.

Trains leave for Bellefonte—
8:16 a. m. (Regular train)
3:36 p. m. (Regular train)
9:45 p. m. (Special train)

Trains leave Bellefonte for Park—
6:25 a. m. (Regular train)
10:00 a. m. (Special train)
1:50 p. m. (Regular train)
6:30 p. m. (Special train)

Trains leave Grange Park for Coburn—
7:04 a. m (Regular train)
2:35 p. m. (Regular train)

Wednesday and Thursday, only—
7:30 p. m.

Fultz Seed Wheat for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale one hundred bushels of choice Fultz seed wheat. Grain is clean of rye and cockle, and true to name.

S. W. SMITH,
Centre Hall, Pa.

LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wolf, of Altoona, are camping this week with Mrs. Mary Shoop.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Hon. Philip E. Womelsdorff and Miss Emma DuBree Warfel.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Luse, of Tyrone, are guests in Penns Valley. Mr. Luse some time ago suffered a paralytic stroke, but he has pretty well recovered from it.

Owing to the capers of an oil stove in the home of Mrs. Maggie Harper, in Centre Hall, the kitchen came near being set on fire. There was considerable of a flurry for a while at the Harper home, but the outcome was very fortunate, little damage having been done.

(Continued from page 5.)

$425,000 to a state constabulary. One-eighth of our revenues that we are getting from the corporations. If we keep on awhile longer it will take the entire revenues of the state to maintain the National Guard."

"Charity Department" Blocked.

Mr. Creasy himself was surprised by his success in knocking dead the bill, which the machine failed to make a law,

"creating the department of state charitable institutions, providing for the appointment of a commissioner, who shall be the head thereof, defining his duties, fixing his compensation, designating the number and salaries of his assistants and making an appropriation therefor."

Mr. Creasy said of the measure when it was before the house:

"Just a few days ago I talked with one of the leading members on the other side of the house, who said he thought it was about time to stop this increasing salary business and this creating of new departments. Here we are creating a department that will cost at least between $36,000 and $40,000 a year. I don't think we ought to create a new department, with unlimited power to a few men, and I am satisfied the work this commission is to do will be no more than what is being done in the state today, and I cannot see, if we want to do something, why we cannot do it by a cheaper method than this."

How They Fought the "Rippers."

Mr. Creasy, Mr. Harman and other Democratic representatives spoke vigorously against the Philadelphia "ripper" bills. Seeing that they could not defeat them, they strove to amend them so as to have the directors elected by the people instead of by the machine controlled city councils, as the bills provided. But all in vain. That struggle alone sufficed to show the necessity for an arousing of the people of the state so as to elect a trustworthy majority to the next legislature.

Representative Flynn said during the discussion on one of those "ripper" bills:

"Every member of this house who votes 'aye' on the final passage of this bill lends himself indirectly to all the evils which have been charged against the Philadelphia machine."

DEATHS.

MRS. HUGH RUNKLE.

The Orangeville (Illinois) Courier, September 14th, contains the following:

Sunday morning Mrs. Hugh Runkle died at her home in Orangeville, Ill., after an illness of several weeks, death being due to a tumor in her chest. Her health had not been good for some time and she grew gradually worse until her suffering was relieved by death.

Mrs. Runkle was one of the oldest residents of Orangeville, having resided there for nearly forty-seven years. She was a good neighbor, a loving wife and mother.

Mrs. Hannah Fye Runkle was born in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., March 1, 1831, and consequently was aged over seventy-five years. She was married to Hugh Runkle, November 18, 1851, and had she lived until November 18, they would have lived together in peace and happiness for fifty-five years. This union was blessed with nine children, three of whom preceded her to the other world.

There remains to mourn her departure her husband, two daughters, Mrs. Alice Simcox, of Rockford; Mrs. Eliza Fahr, of Elkhorn, Wisconsin; four sons, John, of Sabula, Iowa; Ervin, of Chicago, and Calvin and Oscar, of Orangeville. She also leaves nine grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Father and mother Runkle moved to Illinois in October 1859 and with the exception of eighteen months residence at Rock Grove, have spent the rest of their lives in Orangeville.

JOSEPH CANTNER

Joseph Cantner, a veteran of the civil war, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Weiser, in Millheim, of dropsy and heart disease, aged eighty-two years and eight days. He leaves to survive four sons and three daughters, viz:—Joseph, of Bellmont, W. Va.; Edward, of Deutcher, O.; Wallace, of Bird, W. Va.; William, of Arravilla, W. Va.; Mrs. J. C. Diehl, of Montrose, Colo.; Mrs. E. C. Ricker, of Scranton, and Mrs. Samuel Weiser, of Millheim.

Capitol Cost Over $12,000 000.

Not four millions but twelve million dollars is the cost of the state capitol at Harrisburg. It's a dirty shame how the people of Pennsylvania were deceived in the cost of this building. And Governor Pennypacker knew all about it!

Timothy Seed.

Messrs. Foreman and Smith, grain and coal dealers, have on hand choice timothy seed which is offered for sale at ressonable prices. Call and examine the quality of this seed before purchasing your fall supply.

Aaronsburg.

Luther Stover and sister, Mrs. C. G. Bright, attended the funeral of Frank Kaup at Boalsburg, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Zeigler, of Centre Hall, spent a day last week with Mrs. Effie Weaver.

Rev. D. Gress, of Centre Hall, delivered a most excellent harvest sermon in the Reformed church of this place, Sunday evening.

Mrs. Phoebe Yearick, of Centre Hall, spent a day last week at the residence of Mrs. Frances Foster.

Warren Winkleblech and family spent the Sabbath with his parents at Rebersburg.

Clymer Stover and E. R. Wolf made a business trip to Wolfs Store Saturday.

Mrs. Wilson Bard has gone to State College to spend some time among friends.

Miss Miriam Keister has returned home after an absence of a few months at Bellefonte.

W. C. Mingle and sister, Miss Nellie, teachers at Potters Mills, are at home this week. Owing to the Grange Encampment they have no school.

Mr. and Mrs. Vonada, of Coburn, spent the Sabbath at the home of Wilmer Stover. Mr. Stover brought them over in his auto.

Miss Maggie Haffley returned home after an absence of nine months at Johnsburg.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Tusseyville, evening.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afte noon.

Reformed—Union, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

(Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.)

SALE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1 p. m.—Estate of the late Felix McClintic, by Hugh and A. F. McClintic, trustees; farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres, one mile west of Farmers Mills.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1 p. m.—Mrs. Rebecca Homan, one-fourth mile north of Penns Cave: Black mare, good Jersey cow, fat hogs, farm implements, household goods, etc.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1 p. m.—D. L. Kerr, one-half mile west of Red Mill: Driving mare, top buggy, road cart, harness, sleigh, robes, side saddle, household goods, bedroom suit.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

Muncy Lutherans are building a church which will cost $30,000. The work is now well under way.

The second township high school in Huntingdon county has been established in Jackson township. It is the Stone Valley Academy Building.

Gettysburg College opened with the largest attendance in the history of the institution. Two hundred and thirty-five students answered roll call.

Dr. Will L. Shindel, of Sunbury has completed the furnishing of the second floor of the hospital in that town by establishing a memorial to his father, the late Dr. Daniel W. Shindel.

The first direct current Edison dynamo operated in the United States was started by Thomas A. Edison at Sunbury, July 4, 1883. The central station at Sunbury was the only one Mr. Edison ever put in operation.

It is stated that the United States Steel Corporation will spend an additional $3,000,000 in enlarging and completing the new tube plant in McKeesport, making the total expenditure on this big branch $15,000,000.

A Pittsburg firm that paid a few days ago $31,000 for a 600-acre tract of land in Pine township, Indiana county, expects to cut 6,000,000 feet of lumber from the land.

The work of equipping the manual training school in the Altoona High School, for the establishment of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company donated $20,000, is in progress. Some of the large machines are in posiaion.

State Zoologist Surface declares that there is no subject on which the people are so ismentably ignorant as that of reptiles. He proposes to do what is in his power to spread the truth. As one means to that end the department is now engaged in hatching out black snakes and has quite a collection.

Miss Rose McBride, of Coleraine, Luzerne county, was shocked by lightning some days ago, with the peculiar result that her speech, of which she had been deprived for a year was restored. This lasted only a few days, when her former speechless condition returned.

A charter was issued to the Lewisburg and Mifflinburg Electric Railway Company at the state department, at Harrisburg, the line to be ten miles and to connect the county towns of Union and Snyder. The capital stock of the new company is $60,000 and it will build a line from the center of Lewisburg through Linntown, Lochielon and Vicksburg to Mifflinburg.

When a dog growls over his food he may be merely imitating his master.

MARE AND COLT FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale a mare with colt by her side. Call and look them over.
JOHN A. SLACK.
Potters Mills, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	55	Wheat	70
Barley	45	Oats	32
		Corn	55

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	09	Butter	20
Potatoes	40	Eggs	20

DR. WILLIS A. ALEXANDER
...Dentist...
WITH
DR. HUGH S. ALEXANDER
POTTERS MILLS, PA.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

33rd . . .
Encampment and Exhibition
of the
Patrons of Husbandry of Central Penn'a
Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.
September 15 to 21, Inclusive

Encampment opens September 15
Exhibition opens Monday, Sept. 17

The largest and best fair in Central Pennsylvania, by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for all desiring to camp.

A large display of farm stock and poultry, farm implements, fruits, cereals, and every production of farm and garden.

The Penn'a State College will make a large display of the work of the College and State Experiment Station.

ADMISSION FREE.

George Dale
J. S. Dauberman
Geo. Gingrich
G. L. Goodhart

LEONARD RHONE,
Chairman

PEOPLE MUST GET WHAT DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS ASKED

Corporate Power to Be Curbed by General Assembly.

REAL BALLOT REFORM COMING

Records Showing What True Prophets Were Honest Members of Last Popular Session Who Fought For People's Rights.

CREASY AS PIONEER TRIBUNE

In Both Senate and House the Popular Champions Struggled For the Amelioration Which Pennsylvania Voters Can Win In November.

What the people can win in the November election by supporting the Democratic, or, honest-government, candidates for state offices and the legislature, was fought for by the Democratic members, aided by a few Independent Republicans, in the last regular session of the general assembly. But the overwhelming McNichol-Penrose-Durham majority invariably defeated that anti-machine alliance. Since that time, the machine managers, frightened by the reform cyclone, and hoping to save their "organization," have grudgingly granted some concessions, but in shapes that must be changed by an honest legislature, in order to be thoroughly effective.

These grants to the demands of an outraged commonwealth must be supplemented by laws that will

Bring all corporate power to legitimate terms,

Lift the unjust burdens from the agricultural interests of the state,

Give real ballot reform,

And enforce the general amelioration of affairs for which the honest members of the last legislature contended.

The speeches made in the last regular session by a dozen or more of the Democratic members of the two houses at Harrisburg seem more interesting now than ever, not only as prophecies of what the Republican machine would be eventually compelled to grant, but more particularly as forecasts of the gratifying conditions that will follow the complete overthrow of the "corrupt and criminal combination masquerading as Republicans," through the election of the fusion state ticket and of lawmakers who will fully carry out the projects for the welfare of the whole people.

Some specimens of the pleadings made by the last legislature to win for the people their rights will serve in the opening of the real activities of the campaign, to remind the voters that the record of the Democratic party in the general assembly is such as to convince all who study our public affairs that the party has well earned the proud distinction of being absolutely worthy of the people's trust, and that Independent Republicans and good citizens of all political complexions will serve their own best interests by giving hearty support to the Democratic nominees for the general assembly, as well as to the people's candidates for the governorship and other state offices.

Creasy's Appeal For Trolley Freight.

The records of the state legislative session of 1905 furnish all of the information following. They may be taken ad random. Here is Representative William T. Creasy's resolution to discharge the committee on city passenger railways from further consideration of the bill, which the committee eventually strangled to death, to authorize all trolleys and street railways to carry freight.

"This bill," argued Mr. Creasy, "has been before the legislature for a number of years. The committee has had ample time to consider it. The days of the session are getting late. The people of the country demand this legislation, and I cannot see why this body, representing the intelligence of Pennsylvania, is not able to consider the question whether the trolley roads of this state shall have the right to carry freight or whether they shall not have that right. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of this house, this bill is wanted not only by the farmers of this state, but by the people who are the consumers of the products of the farms of this great state, and why it should be held up by a committee I cannot understand, and I do not believe that the members of this house can understand it. If there is any industry in this state that is languishing today it is the agricultural industry. If you do not believe it watch the sales of the farms of this state and see what is wrong with them. Now, whenever a manufacturing industry, no matter how small it is, comes before this body and asks for certain legislation we listen to its representative. Here is an industry that is backed up by over a million people who are asking that the trolley roads shall have the right to carry freight, and as members of this great legislature are you going to oppose an industry that will exist long after the coal and oil is exhausted from the earth? I appeal to you whether it is not a fair proposition to allow the trolley roads of this state to carry freight to benefit the farmers. The great question on the farms of this state today is whether the farmer can market his produce. Another question is whether he can get help. Today the farmers are unable to get the necessary help, and the trolley roads should be allowed to carry their freight to the market as in other states. There are only two states in the Union which are not in favor of the trolley roads carrying freight, and I believe that if this legislature represents the interests of the people, and I believe they do, they will vote for this measure."

But they didn't. The gang majority defeated Creasy by a vote of 93 to 43. Will the people let this be repeated?

Flynn-Harman Personal Registration Effort.

Representative John M. Flynn, of Elk, bravely but ineffectually strove to get the personal registration bill out of the committee's "death chamber."

Offering a resolution to discharge the committee of stranglers from further consideration of the bill, Mr. Flynn said:

"I hope that this resolution will prevail. I have no doubt that this is the most important measure introduced at this session, and one which the people, no doubt, are strongly in favor of. We have frittered away our time here for the past three months, considering nothing of more importance than increasing salaries and creating new offices, suppressing law and order societies, while this bill lies smothered in committee. I hope that this motion will prevail, and I call for the years and nays."

Supporting Mr. Flynn, John G. Harman, of Columbia, said:

"As a member of the elections committee, I feel most keenly the point of this resolution, but I submit no valid reason can be given here for this house being placed in this position or in this situation, nor can the elections committee offer any legitimate excuse to the voters of Pennsylvania why we should be put to the public shame of voting upon a resolution to discharge the committee that has had that bill in charge and custody for over two months.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the history of this house shall go down up to date as being naught. We eagerly voted $60,000 of the people's money for exposition purposes and we were slapped in the face by executive disapproval. We willingly voted that druggists, the soda dispensers of this state, might put poison in the stomachs of their patrons, but the poison that gnaws and eats at the very vitals of good government, that corrupts and corrodes the ballot box, that makes a mockery of our vested citizenship and civilization, still eats its cankerous way, and this house is denied opportunity to eradicate it. I speak for my party, for my colleagues, when I say that the responsibility for this outrage must fall where the gentleman from Lancaster has placed it, to wit, upon the dominant party in this house, and I say to him and to my Republican friends on this floor, that the damnable charge of perjury will hound every man in this house who fails to do his duty in this behalf. Upon the opening day of the legislative session our worthy chaplain delivered a most remarkable prayer. It struck me there was humor, pathos in it when he prayed that God in His wisdom and in His mercy would spare the members of this house and their families until the end of the legislative session. The innuendo was it mattered little what became of them after the session. I would suggest to him that he go one step further and invite Divine protection on all of us if we leave this house without giving the people of Pennsylvania what they declared for by a majority of 168,000 votes."

But a vote of 124 to 29 defeated this effort, and the regular session refused to grant personal registration. This suggests that if the people permit a machine majority to be elected to the coming legislature, no dependence can be placed upon efforts to improve the new law, much less to grant other reforms.

Democrats Blocked Great Junket.

It is conceded that "Farmer" Creasy contributed largely to the defeat of the machine's move to provide a grand junket to the Lewis and Clark exposition for the enjoyment of its henchmen. When that measure was up in the house, Mr. Creasy said:

"This bill provides for a kind of junketing trip to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held in Portland, Oregon and the objection to the bill, in my way of looking at it, is that it takes the prerogative of the governor of the state out of his hand. We have had considerable experience with these expositions, and in the future we should know where to place the responsibility for our exhibits. The exposition that we exhibited in at Buffalo a few years ago, when we appropriated $35,000, was announced on the floor of the house to be a failure. The exposition at Charleston, in which we appropriated, I think, a like amount of money, and in which there was a clause that a part of that money should be set aside for an agricultural exhibit, in order to show the agricultural resources of this state, there was practically not one cent expended on that agricultural exhibit, and nothing was there but a building. For the World's Fair we appropriated something like $300,000 to have an exhibit, and the members of this house, especially the members who represent the great agricultural interests, thought surely we would have an exhibit there that would be a credit to the great products of the farms of our state.

"Pennsylvania in its agricultural production ranks eighth in this Union, yet at that exposition Pennsylvania's agricultural exhibit ranked about 35th, in my opinion, and its horticultural exhibit was a disgrace to the state. Pennsylvania, ranking third in the production of apples, had an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition that was a disgrace and had to be taken away. No one particularly was to blame for it. The officer who had charge of it was a gentleman of high standing, and so were the members on the commission. I have no fault to find with any of these gentlemen, but I think with the experience we have had we should have somebody to hold responsible, and if the governor appoints the commission he is the man to whom we may look to see that we have a decent exhibit. In speaking of the agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair, I want to say that the tobacco exhibit was excellent. It was practically the best exhibit shown there, and the person who got it up was certainly entitled to a great deal of credit. But I for one am not in favor of dividing responsibilities, and therefore I hope the members of this house will agree with this amendment to permit the governor to appoint the commission and hold him responsible for the exhibit."

State Police? We Told You So.

The absolute necessity now found for radical amendments in the "state constabulary" law, results from the disregard of the machine legislature majority for the warnings given by Representative Creasy, who, when the bill was under debate, said:

"When this bill was up for second reading I offered an amendment to carry out the suggestion of the governor, that if we passed this bill it shall do away with the coal and iron police, and that bill was voted down by this house. I want to say that there is no man upon the floor of this house that has stood to defend the governor more than I have, but here is a measure that has been robbed of every essence that he has laid down in his measure, and that is to do away with these coal and iron police. Just a few days ago when this bill was under consideration the great and mighty corporate interests of this state were arrayed against it, but when they found out that they could have appointed just as many policemen as they formerly had they said it is all right. Yet I don't believe that the governor will appoint a single policeman for these great corporations.

"This is a question that involves the right of the people, and as I said before that if it carried out the recommendations of the governor I don't believe there would be a single vote on this side against it. But as it is it accomplishes nothing. After the present governor leaves his chair they will have just as many policemen appointed as they want. If this body is so anxious to obey the mandates and the recommendations of the governor, why was this bill amended? It originally put out that clause that is now in the bill and did away entirely with the appointment of these policemen. The governor said in his message that it should take the place of the game and fish wardens. Is there anything in this bill that shows that these policemen are to take their place? Not one word, and that is why I am against it, and I don't see how any member from the country can vote for this bill in its present shape. It appropriates $425,000 for a lot of policemen. How many? Have you figured it out? Suppose you count $40,000 for the expense of this department, and then count for the value of the horses and the accoutrement, and I suppose the policeman will have to have a gattling gun, and there will be another $350 gone, and you will have 150 policemen about to go over this state.

"This bill is behind the times. In many of our communities the country is overrun with telephones and it is a fact that no thief or any person that commits a depredation can get away. Up in my county, where the rural telephones are established just partially, last Saturday four or five boys wandered away from a neighboring town and one of the little boys, the smallest one, only 5 years old, was lost, and this boy came to my residence and wanted to know if I saw the other little boys and I said I did not. I went to my telephone and inside of half an hour I had that little boy located. I want to know if you would have had 25 of these policemen if you could have done better than that?

"I don't believe that a single country member can go from this house and explain to his constituency why he voted for a measure that took $425,000 out of the state treasury when the other day we passed a bill permitting these very towns and townships near the great cities to elect by a vote of the people whether they wanted policemen or not. The bill was vetoed. If this thing starts the next legislature will ask for 400 policemen, and the Lord only knows where this bill of expense will stop. We are appropriating nearly a million of dollars every two years to the National Guard. We are voting

(Continued on page 4.)

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE—There will be sold at public sale, on the premises, the farm in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa., lately occupied by James A. McClintic, now deceased, as the property of Felix McClintic, deceased, located about one mile west of Farmers Mills,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906,

at one o'clock p. m., the farm containing

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIVE ACRES,

TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES OF THIS FARM ARE COVERED WITH GOOD TIMBER

mostly white oak.

The buildings are all in good condition; good water at barn and house, plenty of good fruit. This farm has been owned by the McClintics for fifty years, always taken good care of, and is in good condition. It is now offered to the public for the first time, and will be sold at the above place and time, rain or shine.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

HUGH McCLINTIC,
A. F. McCLINTIC,
Trustees.

Hay Press for Sale

The undersigned offer for sale an ELI STEEL HAY PRESS in first class condition. It is a steam power press and will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at Boalsburg or Centre Hall.

J. H. & S. E. Weber

Unquestionably The Best . . .
MORNING NEWSPAPER
In Pittsburg is
The Post
All Newsdealers Sell it.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jas. A. McClintic, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW F. McCLINTIC, Executor,
Clement Dale, Atty., Bellefonte, Pa. No. 25 West Market St., Lewistown, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Durst, late of Centre Hall boro., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. B. MINGLE, Administrator, c. t. a.
August 16, 1906. Centre Hall, Pa.

...The Index...
Bellefonte, Pa.

Do You Entertain?

Our line of Plate Cards, Tally Cards, Bridge Whist Score Pads, Point Euchre Score Cards and all necessary things for Progressive Card playing, is the largest to be found in Central Pennsylvania. We handle the famous Chas. H. Elliot Co., line. There is none better. The prices are moderate too. Mail orders filled the day received.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA...
RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

Just received a fine line of Shirts, price
50 cents
A fine line of Four-in-hand Ties, at
25 cents
KREAMER & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

SPECIAL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO.

The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with . . . . .
FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE
PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE CO
Contract Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

TO THE NEW BEGINNERS . . . .

We will save you money if you buy anything of us from A COOK STOVE to A PIANO, or that in the Furniture Line. Give us a trial.

Smith Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.

Just Arrived
A FULL LINE OF FINE STATIONERY
SCHOOL BAGS, PENCIL BOXES
TABLETS, PENS, PENCILS, ETC.
Also a Lot of New Window Shades, at 25 cents
F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

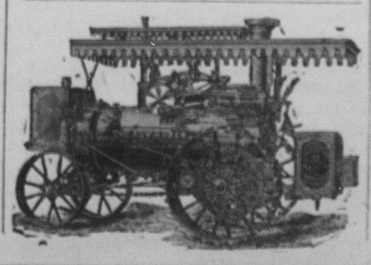
To the Farmers:

We are prepared to do Threshing and Hay Baling. Our outfit is the most complete and modern machines made.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

W. D. Strunk & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

Also agents for the Huber Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.



BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. Week Days.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.	WESTWARD		
6	4	2		1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	12 50	8 50	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 35	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 38	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	.....Stevens.....	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	.....Briarly.....	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	.....Waddles.....	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	...State College...	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 30		7 45	.....Struble.....	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	.....Bloomsdorf...	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro	7 35		4 20

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-ad dressed envelope.

SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. o. May 17.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with
Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

Orchard and Garden

INTENSIVE HORTICULTURE.

On a farm of nine acres in eastern New York, E. P. Powell has been trying intensive horticulture with the following results:

Each year marked some stage of progress, not only in my conception of country life, but on the road toward financial success. To renovate old trees; to make worn out soil grow peas and sweet peas; to set new trees and plants; to work out ideas that were novel took time—years of time.

Of the twelve sorts of orchard and garden fruits that I now raise, experience has taught me that about three will totally fail each year—cut off by frost or by blight. Yet you see there will still be nine sorts left each year. This is where intensive horticulture comes in ahead of extensive farming, which takes account of only two or three crops—all of which may fail in a single year, and leave you short of food and cash.

After ten years the balance sheets would read something like this. Raspberries, net, $250; currants, $100; cherries and plums, $100; apples, $400; pears, $100; blackberries, with gooseberries, quinces and grapes, $100; miscellaneous—including eggs, chickens, honey and surplus trees sold, $200. Here is a snug little income of $1,250. Now you may knock out of this estimate any three of the above items that you please, as the contribution to fungoid and insect enemies, droughts and other hindrances to horticulture. Only bear in mind that the raspberry failure will never be complete; and the apple failure, with proper care, will rarely decrease the crop one-half. In other words, we are sure of an annual surplus of from $900 to $1,200.

Perhaps best of all from every standpoint has been my experience with plant breeding—that is, creating new things and improving the old. Calling the bees into alliance, to pollenize my flowers and cross varieties in the garden and orchard, I soon found that it was possible not only to be a grower of what others had originated, but to be a plant creator myself. And now it has come about that my nine acres are conspicuous for new fruits, new vegetables and new flowers, originated by hybridizing. Hundreds of new crosses have been thrown away as not eminently ahead of old sorts; but we have one currant that stands in the bush a third larger than Fay, while the fruit is of the largest. Of 400 varieties of beans originated, a half dozen crosses are of value to the world. Seeding grapes include some of great promise; and the story is the same with berries of all sorts.

LIFE OF FRUIT TREES PROLONGED.

American consuls to Germany, in recent reports, advise this Government of some very important discoveries relating to horticulture. Thus far, results have demonstrated their value. They refer to experiments tested for the purpose of prolonging the life of fruit trees. A solution of the sulphate of iron is used, and this was at first injected under the bark of the tree so as to cause it to go into the sap flow or circulation. Subsequently it was found best to inject the fluid through an opening of the bark at the neck of the roots. Analysis of the tree sap has shown that the iron fluid penetrates deep in the ground, flowing through the roots and the new branches or new wood to the very top of the tree, though, singular enough, examination shows that the fluid does not enter the old wood of the tree. The whole process is for the purpose of reinvigorating and thus prolonging the life and increasing fruitage of the trees, and is much the same as that of anemia of the grapevine for the same object.

These scientists are now conducting further experiments looking toward the use of a fluid to be injected into fruit trees for the purpose of destroying the bacteria which causes pear blight and fungus diseases which kill trees, thus with some fluid to circulate in the sap flow to at least neutralize the effect of the bacteria to which these diseases are traced. These tests proceed on the basis of a knowledge of both the causes of decay and death, much as medical science proceed in the matter of human disease, viz: first finding the cause of decay.

In the instances relating to fruit trees, as in human ailment, a certain species of bacteria has been found to be the cause, and to reach it they are injecting into the circulation the kind of fluid that will arrest the ravages of these bacteria.—Indianapolis News.

A CLIMBING PLANT FOR THE FARM.

The ampelopsis veitchii, or Japan ivy, known in this country as the Boston ivy, is one of the best climbing or creeping vines we have for the farm. It belongs to the same family as the Virginia creeper or American ivy, but is not so gross growing in habit or form. The foliage is not unlike that of the American ivy, but in smaller form and is much lighter in color, even when mature. It grows rapidly, throwing out, at frequent intervals, small feet or tendrils having a sticky substance attached by which it fastens itself to any rough object—wood, stone or brick—and clings tenaciously. It is a beautiful vine to set at the foot of a dead tree from which the branches have been removed, and is equally beautiful grown over the sides of a brick or stone building or a stone wall. It is practically hardy, but not evergreen. In the fall the foliage takes on all the varied autumn hues of the maple leaf. The plants are moderate in price, grow rapidly, and in a few years add much beauty to the farm grounds.—Indianapolis News.

SAVE THE CLIPPINGS.

An easy method of providing green food for the poultry in winter is to save the lawn clippings. Usually there is a mixture of clover in this grass and it is greatly relished by fowl. If cured in the shade so much the better for the color, but a light wetting when used in winter will give it a fresh, inviting appearance. There are simple inventions for securing the grass, sometimes a bag being trailed along, its opening having been secured with a hoop. A very simple and satisfactory affair may be made from an old blanket or a bit of old carpet about the size of a flattened out bran bag—say two feet long and as many wide. Three feet long is better if the man at the handle is not a long strider and liable to step upon it. Tack one end to a piece of lath and rig wire hooks or rings at the two corners to attach the contrivance to the machine. Drop the rings over the little nubs back of the roller and the outfit is complete. This will carry a half bushel of clippings and the manipulater will be surprised to note how rapidly his pile will enlarge.

THE ADAMS ACT.

Every individual who has a few fruit trees, or raises a little garden stuff owes a debt of gratitude to the agricultural experiment stations of the various States. It would require the space of a large volume merely to specify the little practical points on which information has been furnished regarding the management of all kinds of farm animals, poultry and bees, raising vegetables, fruits and ornamentals, control of insects and diseases, etc. The Adams act, recently passed by Congress, provides for the gradual increase of the appropriation for these institutions, so that ultimately they will each receive $30,000 instead of $15,000 per year as at present. The money obtained under the Adams act is to be available for use in special investigations of agricultural problems.

HOME-MADE KEROSENE EMULSION.

The amateur can make this very easily. Take of hard soap half a pound and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water; then add two gallons of kerosene and churn thoroughly for ten minutes. The efficiency of the preparation depends upon thorough mixing. This stock mixture is diluted four times for scale or up to twenty times for lice. The stronger dilution will have one gallon of kerosene to six and a half of water. Where the water is very hard, use one gallon of sour milk to two gallons of kerosene.

ROTTEN POTATOES.

The infection of the potatoes with the fungus which produces rot occurs chiefly, if not entirely, in the field before digging; the infection is usually the result of diseased vines and in most cases the disease is not transmitted directly from the vine, but indirectly through the soil; also, potatoes may be infected directly in the field from spores introduced into the soil the preceding year. Experiments with dry Bordeaux mixture and soluble Bordeaux mixture show that both these are less effective as preventives of blight and subsequent rot than the regular Bordeaux mixture.

CABBAGE WORMS.

These pests are more numerous than usual this season and all sorts of applications are tried to rid the plants of them. A correspondent of Wallace's Farmer recommends concentrated lye for cabbage worms. She fills her sprinkler with water from the well and adds about four times as much lye as would be used in a gallon of wash water. Stir well, then sprinkle your cabbages with it. One dose generally does the work for all summer. She has never had to put it on more than twice.

GOOD SOILING CROP.

"Succotash" is one of the most toothsome products of the garden when properly made. If the soiling crop named after this table luxury is as palatable to stock it is sure to grow in popular favor among farmers. Farming names corn, oats and peas mixed and sown by an ordinary grain drill at the usual depth. With any sort of a chance this combination may be grown large enough to feed in 60 to 70 days, and sown now will come handy when early feed is getting short.

MARKETING POULTRY.

Dressed poultry should not be packed for transportation until entirely cold. It should then be laid in clean straw, breast down, keeping wings and legs close to the body. See that there is no discoloration of the skin.

VALUE OF TOADS.

Professor Hodge, of Clark University, has estimated the value of toads to the farmer at $18 apiece because they destroy cutworms. There is a regular market for toads in England, however, at 25 cents apiece.

Five hundred persons saved from drowning in forty-eight years was the record achievement of Christian Langer, a Danish boatman, who has just died at Harboe, Jutland, aged eighty-three.

The leech has three jaws, each fitted with eighty to ninety teeth.

Man's Rights.

By Sarah F. Waters.

In all the stress and straining after Woman's Rights—her privileges being already too numerous to mention—those of Man seem at times to be lost sight of, if not completely lost. Every now and then we read in the papers that a young woman has picked her husband's pockets while he slept, that the judge not only acquits but commends her, at the same time administering a scathing rebuke to the husband. Poor man! If he would but understand his position once and for all, how much annoyance he would be spared.

Clearly it is Man's duty to provide Woman with all the luxuries of the day, to give her the entire contents of his purse and the full extent of his credit. These failing, as they sometimes do, it is up to him to provide income from another source. For of what use is Man unless he be a provider? For what other purpose should he have the unquestioned right of leaving the house at eight o'clock in the morning not to return until six in the evening? From Woman's viewpoint, Man's life is a round of pleasure with a little work thrown in. If, by chance, he is a salaried man, then the often unpleasant task of working for others is fully offset by the lack of responsibility; but if, on the other hand, he is at the head of affairs, then are all his cares and anxieties more than balanced by the fact that he is his own master. And there is always the pleasure of the chase.

If Man were not so utterly stupid, if it were possible for him to meet Woman on her own ground, armed with a weapon as potent as her tears, there might seem to be some chance for him. But as it is, why will he continually put himself in the wrong? Why try to evade his duty with that old, old query, "What did you do with the last ten dollars I gave you?" Had he the least reason to suppose that it had been spent wisely and well, there were no need of question. Since it is a reproach, Woman resents it as such, promptly weeps, and Man beats a retreat, feeling himself to be all the more of a brute in that she has been canny enough to refrain from calling him one. And Woman scores again.

O Man! Hasten the day when Woman shall have her Rights, for then possibly, she may be willing to accord you a few of her privileges.—Life.

The Vice of Generalizing.

By Rupert Hughes.

Generalizing from single instances is as foolish as it is universal. The last few months have been devoted to attacks on the rich and the evil influences of riches, until there is danger of our forgetting that poverty has also its faults.

The search-light has recently been thrown on the inner workings of many great corporations, and the whole world is aghast. One would think, from some of the generalizations, that the monopolists of money had also monopolized wickedness. Yet read the criminal reports, or look about you and you will find that few stones will be cast at the magnates if only those who are without sin cast them. The news of the day will tell of preachers caught in plagiarism or adultery, of grocers caught in theft or adulteration, of honest blacksmiths beating their children, of children killing one another, of druggists selling poisoned soda water, of bakers vending unclean bread, of theological students cheating. Each trade has its graft; each mind its twist; each body its tendency to disease.

The fact is that drawing indictments against classes is as insane and illogical as drawing indictments against nations. There are burglars who are chaste, and parsons who are sots; there are rich women who are nuns of asceticism, and poor women who are so vilely extravagant as to bankrupt their ditch-digging keepers; there are poets who are domestic models, and plumbers who are voluptuaries; there are rich men who overwork, and poor men lazy enough to beg; there are millionaires' sons who are normal and athletic, and self-made men who are degenerates; there are robust athletes who are abnormal, and cigarette fiends who are leaders of progress; there are Sicilians who never saw a dagger, and Puritans who seek vendetta with a knife or with poison; there are policemen who would reject a bribe, and Senators who are devoted to their country; there are chorus girls of unimpeached repute, and Sunday-school teachers who commit infanticide.

The passion for generalizing and for over-indulgence in class distinctions is as cruel as it is morbid, and as criminal as the evils it rebukes. The laws of perspective were discovered in the fifteenth century. Let us not lose them in the twentieth.—Harper's Weekly.

A Rhapsody: The Cotton Blossom

By John Trotwood Moore.

The cotton blossom is the only flower that is born in the shuttle of a sunbeam and dies in a loom. It is the most beautiful flower that grows, and needs only to become rare to be priceless—only to die to be idealized.

If in early August, the delicately green leaves of this most aristocratic of all plants, instead of covering acres of southland, shimmering under a throbbing sun, peeped daintily out from among the well-kept beds of some noble garden, men would flock to see that plant, which, of all plants, looks most like a miniature tree. A stout-hearted plant—a tree, dwarfed, but losing not its dignity.

Then, one morning, with the earliest sunrise, and born of it, there emerges from the scalloped seashell of the bough an exquisite, pendulous, cream-white blossom, clasping in its center a yellow golden star, pinked with dawn points of light, and, sitting high up under its sky of milk-white petals flanked with yellow stars, it seems to the little nestling field-wrens born beneath it to be the miniature arch of daybreak, ere the great eye of the morning star closes.

Later, when the sun rises and the sky above grows pink and purple, it, too, changes its color from pink to purple, copying the sky from zone to zone, from blue to deeper blue, until at late evening, the young nestlings may look up and say, in their bird language: "It is twilight."

Oh, little loom of the cotton plant, poet that can show us the sky, painter that paints it, artisan that reaches out, and, from the skein of a sunbeam, the loom of the air and the white of its own soul, weaves the cloth that clothes the world.

The Baby Toilers.

Toddling Infants Forced to Earn Their Daily Bread--When Will it Cease?

By John Spargo.

When women's wrappers are paid for at the rate of 49 cents a dozen and silk waists at 8 cents each, it is easy to understand why even the help of tiny children must be called upon to earn a pittance for the makers. If the children can do no more than thread needles or pull out bastings their assistance is precious. If they are intelligent enough to sew on buttons or make buttonholes their help is more precious still. As soon as baby fingers can move intelligently, they play an increasingly important part in the labor of the household.

It seems incredible, I know, to talk of an infant three years old working, and some may regard the statement that such little ones do work as a sensational exaggeration. But it is literally true, as is proved by the testimony of witnesses of unimpeachable character. A baby three years old can straighten out tobacco leaves or stick the stamens of artificial flowers through the petals. A child from four to six years of age can pull out bastings and sew on buttons. A child of eight can make artificial flowers almost as well as an adult, and can make paper bags just as well and almost as quickly. Many a girl from eight to twelve years old can finish boys' knee pants as well as her mother. In our greatest and richest city babies who should be in the kindergartens have been compelled to work in such occupations as I have described and others of a like nature.

Clear Enough to Her.

Andrew Carnegie once delivered a little homily to the pupils of a public school in Washington, wherein he endeavored to demonstrate that the judgment of men is apt to be warped by sentiment and feeling.

"In Scotland," asserted Mr. Carnegie, "the people abominated hymns simply because the Episcopalians used them. The Presbyterians sang only the Psalms of David. The Episcopalians used stained glass in their church windows, and for that reason the Scotch looked upon stained glass as something of unholy origin."

Continuing, Mr. Carnegie told a story of a Presbyterian minister who had been bold enough to introduce this hated innovation. He was showing it in triumph to one of his parishioners, and asked her how she liked it.

"Ay, it is handsome," said she, sadly, "but I prefer the glass jist as God made it!"—Harper's Weekly.

Beaumont and Fletcher were the first to collaborate plays in English literature.

Germany has 263,517 persons employed in its postal service—a larger number than any other country has.

Interesting to Women

ON TRAINING OUR CHILDREN.

When I was a young mother I believed, too, that I could be a Providence for my children. I believed they had been given me to mould as I would, and the only limit of the influence I would have was the limit of my own strength and love. Then there came a time when I realized that every child on the street my child stopped to talk with had its share in bringing up my sons and daughters. One week in school was enough to upset all the training of years. They learned faster from their friends, and more willingly, than ever they did from me, and it seemed to me then that they learned the things they oughtn't to quickest of all. My well-brought-up boys came from play talking loudly, making faces, playing the fool. The girls would come home from a visit with a trunkful of affectations and an assortment of silly ideas—how silly I knew very well, for I had had those same ideas and thrown them aside myself; why I didn't get comfort out of the fact that I had outgrown these very things, and that they too would in time inevitably outgrow them, I don't know. It's a bad moment when one realizes that the most shallow boy and girl can have an influence over your children greater than your own, and that some thoughtless ridicule from any one your sons admire is able to undo all your patient work. It was when I saw these things that I began to see that my place in my children's lives must be very much less than I had first supposed, but I only redoubled my efforts. By that time I was past the place when commands and punishments were very much used. I used all my tact and affection and diplomacy to make my children what I wanted them.

As they grew older still I found my ideals of what I wanted them modified and changed by what they were. How much I am responsible for what they are today I am at a loss to decide, but I do know that the boy next door has always had a more direct and apparently a stronger influence than I ever had.—An Elderly Woman, in Harper's Bazar.

THE BLACK NOTE IN DRESS.

"I have to report," said the girl whose hair looked as if the sunshine had been caught in its meshes, "that my week-end at Southampton has convinced me that we ought to be up and doing in regard to the black note that is creeping into the fashions. At the Casino dance I specially noticed it, and it was used in the smartest of ways. Therefore my frill, which I respectfully submit to the club this morning, is a little ribbon velvet bolero all in the black. I am making one for myself of black ribbon bands, alternating with narrower bands of black lace insertion. It has full elbow sleeves, and I know when I wear it with my light summery clothes it is going to look too smart for anything.

"There is no denying that everything is the little wrap just now. From the very start I have felt as though I were contributing more than my share to the fine box and some weeks ago I just determined that I would not pay for all the lunch in town, and so I wrote a beseeching letter, deploring the way my good money was being wrung from me, and told me a lot of new little things about the fashions. She, too, spoke of the black tendency, and said that big black and white checked silk skirts were being worn by the really, truly Parisienne. She said that all the French women were wearing a natural flower or two somewhere on their costume, and the rarer the flower the better they liked it.

She also added, they often wear natural flowers as a hat trimming, changing them two and three times a day.

"She said she had never dreamed of anything like the hatpins, that it was a toss-up whether they reminded her more of a hen's egg or a stocking darner. The majority of them are made of tortoise shell or amber, and some are studded with little gold nail heads. Others are of big pieces of pink coral, and even when they are of gold and jewels they are bigger than any hatpin had she had ever seen before."—Woman's Home Companion.

MENDS TORN CLOTHES.

A smart little Frenchwoman sits in a tiny shop in Shaftesbury avenue and pursues a trade of which she is the only representative in England, says the London "Express."

She would be called an "artiste stoppeuse" in Paris, where there are many like her, but in this country there is no name for her employment, which consists of mending torn clothes in such a way that there is no scar, so to speak, to indicate the former existence of a rent or hole. It might be called invisible mending, but that suggests the result rather than the process of her work.

"All the principal tailors in the West End employ me," she said. "See here"—and she showed the coat she was working on—"a little mistake—the pocket in the wrong place. I mend it, and the customer never suspects that anything was wrong in the making."

Skirts torn by catching on nails or any garments damaged by burns from cigars can be so repaired that they look new, and a new-made surface can be put over coffee or other stains.

"I can mend any cloth or woolen material so that it will be invisible," said the "artiste stoppeuse," "but not silk or satin. The tear is bound to show on these."

SAVING MOTHER'S STRENGTH.

There are many ways in which a young mother can save her strength, if she thinks, and give her baby the best of care. And that is the chief health rule for all—save your strength; do not waste strength in caring for your child.

You do not need to lift the child half as much as some people may think. He is the better for a good deal of wholesome letting alone.

Let him play out of doors all the time on fair days. If you have a piazza, well and good. If you have none, lay a square of boarding somewhere in a sheltered place in the open air for a play place. Cover all the splintery boards with building paper or old carpeting. Barricade for safety, and you can be busy inside for long periods or resting or sewing outside.

Plenty of sand, old spools, blocks and an old egg beater, always a fascination to baby from the time its shiny wires can be looked at until they can be twirled, for baby, and you are free to watch him develop.

A nap in the baby carriage, still out of doors, meals at regular hours, and you have a happy, healthy summer baby.—Indianapolis News.

REPOSE AND AMIABILITY.

"If a woman would only sit still in a becoming hat under a shady tree," says one who professes to know, "she would have more proposals in a week than she gets now in a year." Whatever a man may say, the qualities he admires most in a woman are repose and amiability, and nothing appeals more to the imagination anyway than a person doing absolutely nothing and doing it with absolute dignity and grace. But the modern woman wants to be forever on the move. She is too fidgety to be either dignified, graceful or amiable, and it appears to be absolutely impossible for her to do nothing even for a moment. She is no sooner seated than she wants to go for a walk. If she is reading a book she thinks she would like to play tennis. If she is on the river she suggests going home by motor. No sooner has she taken off her hat after a long day of boating or motoring than she starts playing bridge, and when everybody else is thinking of going to bed she proceeds to get up an impromptu dance."—New York Tribune.

FROM A WOMAN'S NOTE BOOK.

A woman looks into the mirror with her own eyes. It reflects her as she sees herself. But the eyes of men reflect her as she is.

To tell a plain woman that beauty counts for nothing is like explaining to a starving family that the lives of the rich are wretched.

She who is beautiful within, is never altogether ugly without.

It may be easier for a plain woman to be good than for a pretty one, but you will not find the plain woman who will believe it.

If a woman proves that she has brains in her head, people will soon forget to look for a dimple in her cheek.

Some people talk as though brains always were given as compensation for an ugly face.

Wrinkles in the face are not necessarily a sign of deep thoughts in the head. Wrinkles are often only frowns perpetuated, says Woman's Life.

Much beauty is not even skin deep.

Cheerfulness, cheerfulness, cheerfulness, is the only true and permanent beautifier in the world.

REVIVAL OF THE SUNBONNET.

It should be with great rejoicings that a too extravagant world welcomes back the sunbonnet, which is said to be coming in style again. That fetching headgear of a simpler time coming to us now seems to argue the revival of manners and customs that are dear to the older generations and that were a credit to the race. The sunbonnet correlates walks in the sun and neighborly visits through back yards on sultry afternoons. It means less of formality and more friendliness. Also less expense to the heads of houses. The revival of the sunbonnet bespeaks a return on the part of our sisters to proper ideas of headcovering, to the idea that a hat is to be worn rather as a protection against the elements than as something purely decorative.

GEOGRAPHY IN HEADGEAR.

Some of the hats which are arriving from Paris in the vanguard of fashion are what may be styled three-storied affairs and may be taken for an exhibit in physical science. Miss Katherine Elkins has a hat which seems to typify earth, air and water. The water is the wide high crown, which has glasslike braid as a foundation and is covered with grass and fishylooking objects and edged with iridescent shells. The air might be the soft waves of white tulle which compose the rim, and the earth is well exemplified in the sodden-looking velvet rosettes on the bandeau, which are fastened to a covering at least four inches tall of dark brown velvet. Yet Miss Elkins looks very well in her scientific hat, and some of her friends are going to copy it in lighter hues.—New York Press.

A statue of General Nicholson, the mutiny hero, was recently unveiled at Delhi by Lord Minto, the viceroy of India.

The Age of Machinery.

We live in the age of machinery. The thinking, directing mind becomes daily of more account, while mere brawn falls correspondingly in value from day to day. That eccentric philosopher, Elbert Hubbard, says in one of his essays, "Where a machine will do better work than the human hand, we prefer to let the machine do the work."

It has been but a few years since the cotton gin, the "spinning jenny" and the power loom displaced the hand picker, the spinning wheel and the hand loom; since the reaper and binder, the rake and tedder, the mowing machine took the place of the old cradle, scythe, pitchfork and hand rake; since the friction match superseded the flint and tinder; since the modern paint factory replaced the slab and muller, the paint pot and paddle.

In every case where machinery has been introduced to replace hand labor, the laborers have resisted the change; and as the weavers, the sempstresses, and the farm laborers protested against new-fangled looms, sewing machines and agricultural implements, so in more recent times compositors have protested against typesetting machines, glass blowers against bottle-blowing machines, and painters against ready mixed paints. And as in the case of these short-sighted classes of an earlier day, so with their imitators of to-day, the protest will be in vain. It is a protest against civilization, against the common weal, against their own welfare.

The history of all mechanical improvements shows that workmen are the first to be benefited by them. The invention of the sewing machine, instead of throwing thousands of women out of employment, increased the demand to such an extent that thousands of women have been employed, at better wages, for shorter hours and easier work where hundreds before worked in laborious misery to eke out a pitiable existence. It was so with spinning and weaving machinery, with agricultural implements—in fact, it is so with every notable improvement. The multiplication of books in the last decade is a direct result of the invention of linotype machinery and fast presses.

The mixed paint industry, in which carefully designed paints for house painting are prepared on a large scale by special machinery, is another improvement of the same type. The cheapness and general excellence of these products has so stimulated the consumption of paint that the demand for the services of painters has correspondingly multiplied. Before the advent of these goods a well-painted house was noticeable from its rarity, whereas to-day an ill-painted house is conspicuous.

Nevertheless the painters, as a rule, following the example set by the weavers, the sempstresses and the farm laborers of old, almost to a man, oppose the improvement. It is a real improvement, however, and simply because of that fact the sale of such products has increased until during the present year it will fall not far short of 90,000,000 or 100,000,000 gallons.

Hindsight is always better than foresight, and most of us who deplore the short-sightedness of our ancestors would do well to see that we do not in turn furnish "terrible examples" to our posterity.

P. G.

Cruelty To The Guinea-pig.

'Did you know, papa, that if you hold a guinea-pig by the tail its eyes will drop out?"

His father laughed outright.

"Why who in wonder told you such stuff, Louis?"

"The boys all say that," answered Louis, sober as a judge, "and it's so—yes, sir."

"Oh, nonsense," said his father, still laughing.

"Well, you go to the cage and hold one up, and you'll see."

Just to humor the boy, the father went out. In a moment he came back looking—well just like a man that's been badly sold.

"The little rascal got me that time," he said to a friend.

"But I don't see the point," said the friend.

"Don't you?"

"No."

"Well, guinea-pigs have no tails."

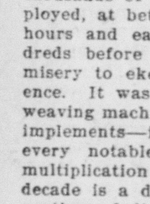
Did you ever see a beauty specialist who was beautiful?

Nature would be ashamed to try to imitate some brands of art.

FADED TO A SHADOW.

Worn Down by Five Years of Suffering From Kidney Complaint.

Mrs. Remethe Myers, of 180 South Tenth St., Ironton, O., says: "I have worked hard in my time and have been exposed again and again to changes of weather. It is no wonder my kidneys gave out and I went all to pieces at last. For five years I was fading away and finally so weak that for six months I could not get out of the house. I was nervous, restless and sleepless at night, and lame and sore in the morning. Sometimes everything would whirl and blur before me. I bloated so badly I could not wear tight clothing, and had to put on shoes two sizes larger than usual. The urine was disordered and passages were dreadfully frequent. I got help from the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills, however, and by the time I had taken four boxes the pain and bloating were gone. I have been in good health ever since."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FURNISHING THE SEWING ROOM.

A sewing room should, if possible, be fitted up with all the necessaries of work. It should contain a pier glass, and opposite it one belonging to a chiffonier. There should be a long table, a manikin, a rack, a hamper, sewing machine and baskets for pieces and patterns.

A NEW CRADLE.

The latest cradle invention is in the form of a boat, and instead of rocking from side to side swings lengthways. Its inventor claims that this is the way in which a baby should be rocked and that sideways rocking is liable to injure a child's eyes.—Home Chat.

TO LAUNDER MOURNING.

A good laundress is what is needed to solve a serious problem for the woman who wears mourning, particularly in the summer. Black goods not only look warm, but are warm, and the black lawns and sheer goods are avoided by most women because it is generally thought that they cannot be laundered with much success.

A certain laundress who is well known among her clients as an authority on all matters of soap and water and starch, offers the following directions, which will bring the best results if attended to carefully.

Dissolve a heaping tablespoonful of black starch in two tablespoons of lukewarm water. Then pour a quart of boiling water over it, stirring constantly until it gets perfectly clear, but do not let it boil.

Wash the dress in a little soapsuds, just warm. Rinse in two buckets of cold water, with one teacup of vinegar and a handful of salt, says a writer on household hints. Dry the dress and then pour the black starch over it. Let the dress get a little bit dry, then roll it up, without sprinkling, and iron upon the wrong side, over a black cotton cloth. The dress will look as good as new.

An easier way to solve the problem is not to wear pure black in summer. All white is considered by many as almost as deep mourning as black.

LAMPS FOR DEN OR LIBRARY.

For studio, den or library the quaint old swing altar lamps in brass and silver have a fascination all their own.

With these in the antique shops may be found interesting old wrought iron and brass lanterns, cut brass globes, crown chandeliers of brass intended for candles, many of them distinctly Flemish in character, others Italian and French.

One interesting old brass lamp in the form of a star is said to have been an old Hebrew temple lamp.

Modern ingenuity has found a means of introducing tiny electric bulbs into many of these so that they give a dim but interesting glimmer in dark corners.

No light is as beautiful as candle light, and we have the candlestick in all shapes and sizes, in brass, wrought iron, pottery, and carved wood, from four inches high up to four feet, of old Flemish and Italian design in brass and iron, with points instead of cups for holding the candles, to the extremely modern flower forms in green bronze, pottery and mission wood.

There are candelabra, circular chandeliers, small looking glasses with candles on either side, and branching scones.

Many of the old designs are copied in brass, wrought iron, and copper, and new designs continually are being made the principal thought being for simplicity and grace of line and thorough artistic workmanship.

If the more expensive lamp is an impossibility, it is possible always to have a simple metal lamp with a plain porcelain shade, and that is far better than the department store absurdities, especially if the base is dark in color, absolutely without ornament, and the shade soft and dull in tone to make the light agreeable.

RECIPES.

Creamed Chicken—Cook in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour and when this mixture is well blended add a little chicken stock, cupful of roast chicken meat, cut into small dice, onion juice, salt and pepper to taste. Cook for ten minutes, stirring steadily, then add a minced hard-boiled egg and a cup of rich milk, heated, with a pinch of soda stirred in. Serve in paper cases if you wish.

Fruit Punch—Peel and cut small six lemons and six oranges. Add to these fruits a cup each of two kinds of berries (if they happen to be in season), a cup of minced pineapple, a cup of minced banana, one of white grapes (seeded) and one of Maraschino cherries. Boil a pint of water with a cup of granulated sugar for ten minutes; take from the fire, strain and add the fruits. When ready to serve turn into a punch bowl, add a large block of ice and two quarts of apollinaris or seltzer water.

A French Dessert—Heat one cupful of maple syrup in a double boiler, then add the yolks of four well-beaten eggs and stir until thick; when cold, add one quart of whipped cream and set it in the freezer. Pack with ice and salt, and allow it to stand for three or four hours. Do not turn the freezer.

Beef Tea—Cut lean beef into small pieces, put them into a jar with tight cover and place jar in kettle of cold water. Bring to a boil, cooking meat until juice is extracted.

Ex-Governor John P. St. John has forsaken Kansas for Texas.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Money market irregularity had no ill effect on legitimate business and prices of securities quickly rallied when gold imports were arranged. Scarcity of labor is a much more important trade influence, restricting production of factories and causing delays in harvesting of crops, while structural work is also retarded. Fall jobbing trade is making progress, shipping departments forwarding goods as rapidly as possible. Leading centers are crowed by interior buyers, who place liberal orders, especially for wearing apparel. Quotations are well maintained and some improvement is noted in collections. A seasonable increase appears in retail trade at most points, although urgency of work on the farms limits business in those sections. Wholesale reports from the iron and steel industry and expectation of large crops have developed a tone of confidence in the commercial world that makes the outlook bright and encourages new undertakings. Resumption of work at window-glass factories has been deferred because of the large stocks on hand; but in most industries there is more complaint on account of inadequate supplies.

"Textile markets still show evidences of conservatism among buyers, although mills are busy and confidence in the future is not impaired.

"Only a seasonable amount of new business has appeared at New England footwear markets, but the tone is no less firm."

Failures this week in the United States as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 133, against 170 last week, 167 the preceeding week and 180 the corresponding week last year.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 5,661 barrels; exports, 150 barrels.

WHEAT—Weak; spot, contract, 69⅞@70; spot, No. 2 red Western, 73⅝@73¾; September, 69⅞@70; October, 71@71¼; December, 74¼@74½; steamer No. 2 red, 65@65⅛; receipts, 35,259 bushels; exports, 16,000 bushels.

CORN—Weak; spot, 54½@54⅝; September, 54½@54⅝; year, 47⅝@47¾; January, 47@47¼; steamer mixed, 53@53¼; receipts, 23,540 bushels; Southern white corn, 58@59; Southern yellow corn, 56@57.

OATS—Barely steady; No. 2 white 35½@36; No. 3 white, 34½@35; No. 2 mixed, 34½@35; receipts, 66,413 bushels.

RYE—Firm; No. 2 Western export, 60 bid; No. 2 Western domestic, 63@64; receipts, 3,428 bushels.

New York.—WHEAT—Receipts, 39,000 bushels, exports, 8,011 bushels. Spot firm. No. 2 red, 77 elevator; No. 2 red, 78 f. o. b. afloat; No 1 Northern Duluth, 83⅛ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 79⅛ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 1,075 bushels exports, 1,192 bushels. Spot irregular. No. 2, 57¾ elevator and 56½ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 59½; No. 2 white, 60 nominal. Option market was weaker at first on fine weather, but eventually steadied up with wheat and closed ¼c lower to ⅜c. net higher. May, 49½@49⅝; September, 55⅝@56, closed 56; December, 51@51½, closed 51½.

OATS—Receipts, 108,000 bushels; exports, 58,426 bushels. Spot easy. Mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 35½; natural white, 30 to 33 pounds, 35½@37½; clipped white, 38 to 40 pounds, 38½@41½.

BUTTER—Firm; receipts, 8,145; street price, extra creamery, 24½@24¾. Official prices; Creamery, common to extra, 18@24; State dairy, common to fancy, 17@23; renovated, common to extra, 15@21.

CHEESE—Steady; unchanged; receipts, 3,864.

POULTRY—Alive steady; Western spring chickens, 13; fowls, 14; turkeys, 14. Dressed quiet; Western spring chickens, 13@15; turkeys, 11@13; fowls, 10@14.

LARD—Firm; Western prime, 8.80@8.85; refined steady.

POTATOES—Irish steady; unchanged; sweets easy; Jersey, per basket, 75@90.

Live Stock.

New York—BEEVES—Dressed beef in good demand at 7 to 9½c. per pound for common to extra native sides.

CALVES—Veals, 5.00@8.50; culls 4.00@4.50; grassers, 3.50. Dressed calves steady to firm. City dressed veals, 8½@13½c. per pound; country dressed, 6@12c.; dressed grassers and fed calves, 5@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Good sheep firm; other steady; lambs strong. Sheep, 3.50@5.50; culls, 2.50@3.00; lambs, 7.50@9.00; culls, 5.00. Dressed mutton, 8@10½c. per pound; dressed lambs, 11@14c.

HOGS—Market easy. State and Pennsylvania hogs, 6.80@6.90.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Market firm. Common to prime steers, 3.75@6.75; @7.50; stockers and feeders, 2.60@5.35; bulls, 2.25@4.50; calves, 3.00@7.50; stockers and feders, 2.60@4.35.

HOGS—Market 5 to 15c. higher. Choice light, 6.40@6.45; light mixed, 6.00@6.30; butchers', 6.15@6.40; choice heavy, 5.00@6.10; packers, 5.60@5.90.

SHEEP—Market strong to 10c. higher. Sheep, 4.25@5.75; yearlings, 5.60@6.50; lambs, 6.00@8.00.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

New York city requires 2,744 bakers to make its supply of daily bread.

In 1889 the number of automobiles in France was 1,672; in 1905 it was 21,524.

A plant for manufacturing artificial marble was recently established in Catania, Italy.

The growing of rice on a large scale is to be started near Tampico, Mexico, by a company in which Frank J. Baird, of that city, is interested.

Successful Men Who Were Not Rich.

We have fallen under a universal witchcraft, declares Francis Bellamy, in Everybody's Magazine. A sense of the power and luxury in money, beyond all the wonder tales, has suddenly come to us. It has turned our fashionable society into a materialism which is no longer ashamed of its poverty of ideals. It is hard and merciless of heart; it is sceptical of unworthy motives; its smartest relish is for the strokes and ruses of the manipulators of finance. In times like these, it is good to remember Agassiz, who refused to lecture at $500 a night because he was too busy to make money; Charles Sumner, who declined to lecture at any prise because, he said, as senator, all his time belonged to Massachusets; Spurgeon, who refused to come to America to deliver fifty lectures at $1,000 a night, saying he could do better—he could stay in London and try to save fifty souls; and Emerson, who steadfastly declined to increase his income beyond $1,200 because he wanted his time to think. Such stories of fine haughtiness did not seem quixotic to the young men in college thirty years ago. A generous idealism was abroad, and it was unashamed.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A tombstone record has no influence with the recording angel.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

A Disclaimer.

Rat-a-ta-ta!

The old soldier stood on the doorstep and listened.

"Washing day," he muttered; "no luck here, that's pretty sure."

"I expect it's only another bothering beggar—drat 'em!" muttered the sharp-faced woman within, as she hastily snatched her hands from the steaming washtub and marched grimly forward to meet the base disturber of washing day's ancient rites and ceremonies.

"If ye please, mum," muttered the ancient hero, "I've lost my leg—"

"Well, I ain't got it!" snapped the woman fiercely.

And the door closed with an awful bang.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Girl Babies In Lapland.

In Lapland as soon as a girl baby is born and has been duly rolled in the snow—a ceremony which seems to take the place of baptism—she is dowered by her father with a certain number of reindeer, which are branded with her initials and kept apart as her special property. In proportion as they increase and multiply does her chance of making a good match improve.

Silence Assured.

A certain grave and dignified senator recently took a trip around to New York by sea. A few hours out of Norfolk it came on to blow from the northeast, kicking up a nasty sea, and the ship stood first on one end and then on the other, between times trying to roll her boilers out. The senator was dreadfully seasick.

Stepping from his stateroom he ran plump into a lady who was passing from one room to another in most embarrassing scant attire. The lady looked as if she would like to sink through the floor.

"Be reassured, madam," said the senator, "I shall never live to tell it."—Washington Star.

The Crown Of Gold.

"The late Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet," said an editor, "once addressed a Sunday School in New York. I heard the address. It was delightful. An odd incident happened, though, at the end, an incident that Dunbar laughed at as heartily as the rest of us.

"Dunbar, toward the close of his remarks, said:

"'And, my little friends, if you do all these things some day you will wear a gold crown. Yes, each of you some day will wear a gold crown.'

"A little chap in the front row, catching the poet's friendly eye, piped:

"'My fader wears one now.'

"'No!' said the poet.

"'Yes, he does—on his toof,' said the little chap."'—New York Tribune.

A woman doesn't object so much to a man't past as she does to his presents—to some other woman.

WELL PEOPLE TOO

Wise Doctor Gives Postum to Convalescents.

A wise doctor tries to give nature its best chance by saving the little strength of the already exhausted patient, and building up wasted energy with simple but powerful nourishment.

"Five years ago," writes a doctor, "I commenced to use Postum in my own family instead of coffee. I was so well pleased with the results that I had two grocers place it in stock, guaranteeing its sale.

"I then commenced to recommend it to my patients in place of coffee, as a nutritious beverage. The consequence is, every store in town is now selling it, as it has become a household necessity in many homes.

"I'm sure I prescribe Postum as often as any one remedy in the Materia Medica—in almost every case of indigestion and nervousness I treat, and with the best results.

"When I once introduce it into a family, it is quite sure to remain. I shall continue to use it and prescribe it in families where I practice.

"In convalescence from pneumonia, typhoid fever and other cases, I give it as a liquid, easily absorbed diet. You may use my letter as a reference any way you see fit." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a reason."

It was once told to a certain king of England that Lord Blank was his politest subject. "I will test him," said the king and showed Lord Blank to the royal carriage, holding the door for him to enter first, which he did. "You are right," said the king. "A lesser man would have troubled me with ceremony."

A LOCAL MANAGER WANTED.

An Independent Income Assured.

We are going to place at once a local manager in every town or county in the United States. We want men and women of character, tact and perseverance to represent us. The reward is complete independence and a remuneration most generous. Our proposition is without exception the most liberal and best paying one ever offered capable, ambitious men or women. You can secure at once a steady and assured income. Previous experience is not necessary. All you need is confidence in your ability. We have a straight, clean-cut money-maker. It is the kind of a money-maker that you have been looking for. There is no limit to the income that you can make. We want to hear from every man or woman who desires to secure a regular income and are willing to make money. We have just what you want and can start you at once. Write us to-day before others secure your district. Address CIRCULATION, No. 182 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

When one man wants to turn another man's head he tries to get his ear, but a woman makes an effort to catch his eye.

WORST FORM OF ECZEMA

Black Splotches All Over Face—Affected Parts Now Clear as Ever—Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black splotches all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of annoyance and suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of my town. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in its worst form. They treated me for the same for the length of one year, but the treatment did me no good. Finally my husband purchased a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and after using the contents of the first bottle of Cuticura Resolvent in connection with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, the breaking out entirely stopped. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every splotch was entirely gone and the affected parts were left as clear as ever. The Cuticura Remedies not only cured me of that dreadful disease, eczema, but other complicated troubles as well. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala. Oct. 28, 1905."

Isn't it queer that the things people want to know most are usually none of their business?

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait a week to know its good. It cures 10 cents.

YOU CANNOT CURE all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and sorcness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box

THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

SUCCESSFUL MEN achieve success through their own efforts. Success is not difficult if you know your talents. Find out what yours are. Write to SUCCESS BUREAU, Box 691, Baltimore, Md.

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks solicited.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY. S N U 48

MONARCH STUMP PULLER Will Pull Stumps 3 Feet in Diameter. Guaranteed for 12 mos. Catalog & Disc. ad'ts. Monarch Rubber Co. Lone Tree, Ia.

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, or other female weakness.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"Restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling about it for the sake of other suffering women.

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a female trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

For twenty-five years Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, has under her direction, and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge. Her advice is free and always helpful. Address, Lynn, Mass.

HOLD UP! and consider

THE FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
LIKE ALL TOWER'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING
is made of the best materials in black or yellow fully guaranteed and sold by reliable dealers everywhere.
STICK TO THE SIGN OF THE FISH
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.
A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 Shoes

BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price

To Shoe Dealers: W. L. Douglas' Jobbing House is the most complete in this country. Send for Catalog
SHOES
ESTABLISHED 1876 CAPITAL $2,500,000

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.
Men's Shoes, $5 to $1.50. Boys' Shoes, $3 to $1.25. Women's Shoes, $4.00 to $1.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, $2.25 to $1.00.
Try W. L. Douglas Women's, Misses' and Children's shoes; for style, fit and wear they excel other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. *Take no substitute.* Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 15, Brockton, Mass.

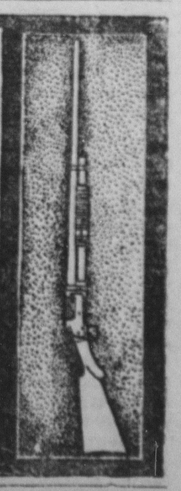
If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

WINCHESTER REPEATING SHOTGUNS

are strong shooters, strongly made and so inexpensive that you won't be afraid to use one in any kind of weather. They are made 10, 12 and 16 gauge.

A FAVORITE OF AMERICAN SPORTSMEN

Sold Everywhere.



GALL STONES, KIDNEY STONES, GRAVEL OR STONES IN THE BLADDER AND BILIOUSNESS Or Any Liver Complaint and all Stomach Troubles Resulting From Biliousness positively cured by CRAEMER'S CALCULUS CURE. Write for circulars. WM. CRAEMER, 4100 N. GRAND AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1906

ENCAMPMENT AMUSEMENTS.

Slater's Comedians Will Entertain in the Auditorium—Every Play Different.

Slater's Comedians will furnish the entertainment in the Auditorium, Grange Park, during the Encampment and Fair. These comedians are not novices, but are perfectly at home on the stage. They come to Centre Hall after a fourteen weeks' continuous engagement in Cincinnati, Ohio. This season's plays are all new; new specialties between each act; singing and dancing; illustrated songs.

Slater's Comedians offer the best repertoire company on the road—nothing old but the name; nothing cheap but the price; as good as any, better than many.

The campers are offered an opportunity to witness, each night, a new play with specialties—singing and dancing—between each act. The stage costumes will be gorgeous. Make your arrangements so that you will have the evenings for the greatest entertainers ever seen in the county.

Keith's Theatre.

Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, has a brilliant line of specialties this week. There is a one-act tragedy, "The Unmasking," in which Edwards Davis and Company are showing. George Evans, the black face comedian, continues to delight his audiences with his funny songs. The Labanks, comedy acrobats, who are appearing for the first time in America, have had a series of triumphs in European countries. Claire Beasy and her wonderful cats are especially pleasing to the women and children. Some others entertaining there this week are: Milt Wood, expert shoe dancer; Smith and Johnson, "In Astorbilt's home"; Charlotte Ravenscroft, violinist; the Richards, peerless acrobats; Monroe and Wesley, Irish comedians and Barry and Halvers. The Black Hussars are a star feature, giving a great musical novelty.

Harris Township.

The scenery now has quite a shocky appearance.

Mrs. Cyrus Durst spent Saturday at the county seat.

Miss Elizabeth Rupp, of Altoona, visited here recently.

Foster Charles, who is working in Pittsburg, is home for a visit.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lonberger on the 10th.

Frank Mayes was over to the Hillside farm for peaches.

J. M. Wieland and W. H. Stuart made a business trip to Stone Valley.

Mrs. Haines, of Woodward, visited her brother, A. H. Hosterman, and family.

James Glenn, of the Branch, made some farewell calls to friends in Boalsburg before returning to Princeton Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ross, of Linden Hall, took an early morning drive to Boalsburg on Friday, intent on some business.

J. Hasson, one of the oldest residents of this township, was stricken with paralysis on Thursday, but is some better at this writing.

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. George Kaup, on account of the sad and sudden death of their son, Frank Stover.

Mrs. Fred Gearhart was to the Bellefonte hospital Saturday to see her husband who was taken there a few days previous and operated on for appendicitis. There are hopes of his recovery.

Mrs. Laura Bricker and son Howard, of Tyrone, are enjoying a week in Boalsburg and surrounding country, and will also help to swell the number of attendants at the Grange Encampment, at Centre Hall.

LOCALS.

A tailor often sues to collect the money for his suit.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bartholomew, of Curwensville, is in Centre Hall.

Howard Fetterolf and Wilbur Henney, of Wilmerding, are home for the Encampment and Fair. Both these young men hold their residences at Centre Hall, while they hold down good "jobs" in the Smoky City.

Among the many strangers in Centre Hall this week are Mr. and Mrs. David Spatz and daughter, Miss Barbara, and Miss Celia Ruth, all of Reading. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Keller, the latter being a sister of Mrs. Spatz's

The Evening Leader, published at Corning, New York, has this to say of a former Potter township young man: Monday G. Howard Rishell will remove with his family to Newcastle, Pa., where Mr. Rishell will take charge of the Keystone Guard, a protective association organized on the lines of the National Protective Legion. Under his charge will be two counties in western Pennsylvania and five in eastern Ohio. Mr. Rishell came to this city from Hornell about six months ago to take charge of the Prudential's office in this city. He is a hustler and his administration of the affairs of the company here has been very satisfactory.

TWO DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

Frank Kaup, of Boalsburg, Meets His Fate in White Deer Creek, and Irvin Winkleman Drowns in Bald Eagle Creek.

Two accidental drownings occurred last week, both victims being some forty years of age. One of these was Frank Kaup, of Boalsburg. He was a well known character in the southern portion of Centre county, and for a number of years was employed by the Linden Hall Lumber Company. After the famous Bear Meadows, south of Boalsburg, had been completely trimmed of their virgin timber, Mr. Kaup went to Watsontown where he was employed in a table factory.

The details of the drowning are not known. The lifeless body of Mr. Kaup was found Saturday morning in the waters of White Deer creek, at the bridge in White Deer town. He boarded with Lew Wilkinson in White Deer, and it is presumed that on his way home he accidentally fell from the bridge.

Deceased was aged forty-one years, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Kaup. His body was brought to Boalsburg by his brother-in-law, John Fisher, Saturday afternoon. Interment was made at that place Monday.

The dead body of Irvin Winkleman, of Flemington, who Wednesday morning of last week started to Bald Eagle creek on a fishing trip, was recovered from the waters of that stream Saturday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, about two miles above Flemington, by Ben Miller and his brother, who, with a number of boat men, were dragging the stream with grappling hooks The body was found about seventy-five feet from the shore and a few feet below the place where his coat, net and fishing tackle had been found Friday.

There have been many conjectures as to how the deceased met his fate, but the true facts of the case will probably never be known. Wednesday morning, in good health and spirits, he left his home and family to fish for bass in Bald Eagle creek near the bridge at the Fredericks farm, about one mile west of Mill Hall. When he arrived at the place he evidently was not satisfied with its looks and got into a boat with a young man named James Moore and went down the creek to a place known as Packer's eddy, where he got out of the boat and made preparations to fish.

Some time Friday a fishing rod and hat, which were identified as the property of the unfortunate man, were found floating in the water, and the conclusion that he had been drowned was forced upon the people, and a number of boats were secured, and grappling was commenced, continuing until late at night and was resumed Saturday morning.

The deceased was aged forty-three years and is survived by his widow and five daughters and several brothers and sisters.

LOCALS.

Mrs. John Mitchley and son, Clair Shreffler, of Williamsport, are in town for the week.

Insurance Agent S. Paul Dinges, of Williamsport, is the guest of his mother and sister in Centre Hall.

A Grange National Bank will be started at Clearfield shortly. The subscribers met Tuesday to elect directors and officers.

P. Hoffer Dale is home for a short time from Atlantic City. He will soon resume his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, Medical Department.

The Post is unquestionably the best morning daily paper in Pittsburgh, and you can get it with the Centre Reporter, both papers, only $3 00 for one year. Send your order to this office.

Mrs. G. W. Bushman has been confined to bed for the past two weeks or more. Her illnes began with dysentery, and later other complications developed. Her condition at present is somewhat improved.

Rev. W. M. Rearick, pastor of the Bellefonte Lutheran church, filled the appointments on the Centre Hall Lutheran charge last Sabbath, preaching in the evening at Centre Hall. His brother, Rev. J. M. Rearick, attended the service, that being the first time he was able to be present since his sickness began.

Miss Estie M. Ocker, of Lewisburg, sang a beautiful solo, entitled "There's a beautiful land on high," in the Lutheran church Sunday night. Since leaving Centre Hall, Miss Ocker has devoted much time to both the study and composition of music. She has a sweet, musical voice. In performing the contralto solo Sunday evening she was accompanied on the organ by Miss Nellie E. Kerlin, organist in the Lutheran church.

As an earned reward for faithful and efficient work, Dr. J. Frank Meyer was advanced from an instructor to an assistant professorship in physics in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. About two months before the close of the University Dr. Meyer took seriously ill and was obliged to give up his work during the remainder of the term. He has, however, now fully recovered. His promotion under these conditions is particularly gratifying.

THE STAR CHAMBER

CONDENSED HISTORY OF A FAMOUS SCHEME OF OPPRESSION.

At First Its Objects Were Laudable, but It Subsequently Became a Cruel and Unjust Power—Some of Its Outrageous Penalties.

When the Earl of Richmond had defeated Richard III. at Bosworth and had been crowned king as Henry VII., he found the times in so troubled a state that men whose rights were infringed upon or denied them dared not apply for justice to the ordinary courts. The unblushing manner in which bribes and threats were resorted to by those that had influence over the proceedings of these courts denied to them the security of a juror's oath.

To reach a mischief that had grown so intolerable Henry, feeling himself strong enough with his second parliament, created a court made up of the highest officers of the kingdom, embracing, theoretically, the king himself, who was considered the author of all justice, to which were confided unlimited power and discretion over a large, undefined class of offenses, many of which were of a political character, without the restraint of a jury and subject to no revision by appeal.

This was afterward known as the court of the star chamber, so called because the ceiling of the room in which it met was studded with stars or because in this apartment prior to the time of Edward I. the contracts of the Jews, called starrs, were deposited in boxes or chests.

This scheme had good results at first. Wealthy landowners who had oppressed their neighbors with inpunity were brought before this court, where neither fear nor favor could avail, and tried for their offenses. The greatest merit of the court was that it was not dependent on a jury, for juries were unable or unwilling to render a verdict in keeping with their consciences.

One said, "A court thus constituted, with powers so broad and a discretion unlimited by prescribed rules, though called into existence for wise and salutary purposes, was in the end like invoking the spirit of mischief without a corresponding power in reserve to lay it or check its excesses if inclined to abuse its authority."

Instead of losing power as the necessity for its existence passed away it drew to itself new elements of strength and enlarged the extent of its jurisdiction. It became, after successive administrations under the hands of ambitious leaders such as flourished in the time of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and the two Stuarts, a most potent engine of despotic rule and intolerance. Torture, intimidation and other devices were used to compel the accused to incriminate himself.

Charles I., through the star chamber, filled his coffers. During his reign such enormous fines were imposed for trivial offenses that the audience gathered about the courtroom at 3 o'clock in the morning to secure seats to hear the proceedings. The discretionary power of the court in the way of punishment made it a means of cruel injustice in the hands of bad men, instances of which disgrace the history of its administration during the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

One of the most remarkable cases was that of Bishop Williams, who had been lord keeper of the seal, a popular prelate and a man of learning and spirit and at one time a special favorite of James. While enjoying his patronage he exerted his influence in behalf of Laud, afterward archbishop, who owed his first promotion to his good offices. Some disagreement arose between them. Nothing would satisfy Laud but the ruin of the man who had befriended him.

On some slight pretext the bishop was brought before the star chamber and fined £10,000, committed to the Tower during the king's pleasure and suspended from office. His furniture and books were levied upon to pay the fine. Among some refuse papers were found some letters from Obaldiston, a schoolmaster, directed to the bishop. In these letters the writer spoke of a "little great man" and in one place of a "little urchin." As Laud was small of stature, it was conjectured that these terms referred to him. They were both tried, one for receiving such scandalous letters and the other for writing them. Williams paid a fine of £8,000 and Obaldiston £5,000, and he had his ears nailed to the pillory.

Prynne, a barrister at law, of Lincoln's Inn, a Puritan of the strictest sect, published his famous "Histrio Mastix," a huge volume of 1,000 quarto pages, aimed at stage plays, music dancing, public festivals, Christmas sports, bonfires and maypoles. For this alleged libelous volume he was arraigned before the star chamber.

Mr. Prynne, in his general sweep for his historical illustration of the mischief of frequenting plays, referred to Nero and spoke of Flavius and others who conspired against him for his bad example upon the magistrates and the people. The chief justice from this inferred that the author intended to instigate the people to murder the king, and Prynne was deprived of his right of practice as a barrister, condemned to stand in the pillory at Westminster and Cheapside, to lose his ears, one at each of these places, to pay a fine of £5,000 and to be imprisoned for life.

There was hardly a man in the realm who had not personal experience of the harshness and greediness of the star chamber. It became odious, and not without reason. It was abolished in 1641 as one of the acts of concession made by Charles I. to the demands of an indignant nation. Prynne and his fellow martyrs were recalled from prison. They entered London in triumph amid the shouts of the multitude, who threw laurels in their path.

The man who is afraid to think for himself ought to get married.

WOMEN CHESS PLAYERS.

Why None of Them Is Mentioned In the Annals of the Game.

Ladies' chess clubs are being established in various parts of the country; special inducements are held out for their patronage by the promoters of national and international tournaments, and articles on the game appear regularly in journals which cater specially to them. Women have always played and taken part in the game, though probably never to the same extent as now. It is, therefore, remarkable that in the whole of its enormous literature there does not appear the name of any woman among the stars of the first, second or third magnitude. One may go through volume after volume containing thousands of games and not find a single one played by women which any editor thought worthy of a permanent record.

When the question has been raised before, it has been involved with that of the intellectual superiority of one sex over the other. Today the answer to this would be totally inadequate and inconsequential. There are men in the front rank of players at the present moment who by no stretch of the imagination or the term can be said to occupy their position on account of exceptionally intellectual endowments. While the game always appeals to intellectual men and women, intellect is not the only factor which makes the great player.

A careful examination of the games of players whom the world recognizes as great reveals the fact that the faculties and qualities of concentration, comprehensiveness, impartiality and, above all, a spark of originality, are to be found in combination and in varying degrees. The absence of these qualities in woman explains why no member of the feminine sex has occupied any high position as a chess player.

There are many women who are earnest students of chess whose knowledge of the theory, principles and all the accouterments of the game is phenomenal. But mere knowledge can make nobody great. Taking results, good judgment is much superior to knowledge imperfectly applied.—London Saturday Review.

A WONDERFUL CALENDAR.

The Four Ages From the Theosophical Point of View.

There is nothing more wonderful in the chronological and time keeping line than the "Theosophical Calendar. According to the Secret Doctrine," From the theosophical point of view the four ages are as follows; Sata yuga (golden age), 1,728,000 years; tresta yuga (silver age), 1,296,000 years; dwapara yuga (copper age), 864,000 years; kali yuga (iron age), 432,000 years. The total of these four ages makes one maha yuga, or great age, of 4,320,000 years. One thousand maha yugas make one kalpa, or day of Brahma, equal to 1,000 times 4,320,000 years. After the expiration of that unthinkable period of time the night of Brahma, equal in duration to the length of the day, comes on, and the earth vanishes from the plane of existence. Three hundred and sixty days and nights of Brahma make one year of Brahma, and 100 years of Brahma make the great kalpa, a period of 311,040,000,000,000 years, after which the sun and the entire solar system plunge into impenetrable night and everything on the "objective plane" is destroyed. Then comes the period known as the great night, which is equal in length to the great kalpa. After the great night has lifted its sable mantle a new solar system is formed and evolution begins anew.

According to the doctrine of the theosophists, we are now living in the kali yuga, the last of the four ages, and it began nearly 5,000 years ago, with the death of Krishna, who died 3,102 years before our era began. The first minor cycle of kali yuga ended in the years 1897-98, but we still have something like 427,000 before we arrive at the end of the present age.

Kali yuga is also known to the theosophists as the black age. It is an age of spiritual darkness, in which the human race pays for the misdeeds which are recorded against them in the previous ages.

His Prescription.

Boerhaave, the greatest doctor of his time, was anxious that it should go forth that even the most eminent doctor is somewhat of a "humbug." He carefully handed the key of a small diary to his executor, bade him open it immediately after his decease and let the contents go forth to the world at large. When the notebook was opened all its pages but the last were blank, and on that final one there was written in large letters: "Directions to patients: Keep your feet warm and your head cool and trust for the rest to Providence."

Very Like It.

His mother tucked four-year-old Johnny away in the top berth of the sleeping car, says a writer in Youth. Hearing him stirring in the middle of the night, she called softly:

"Johnny, do you know where you are?"

"Tourse I do," he returned sturdily. "I'm in the top drawer!"

A Wise Man.

Hewitt—How did you come to marry your typewriter? Jewett—Well, you see, I got a good wife and got rid of a poor stenographer.—New York Press.

The Unsafe Man.

The man who knows better how to do another man's work than he does his own is not safe for any kind of work.—Louisville Herald.

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

FAIR AT BROOK PARK.

Special Trains and Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the Fair at Brook Park, September 25 to 28, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special trains on September 27 and 28, to leave Mifflinburg 12 00 noon; Vicksburg 12.08 p. m., and Biehl 12.13 p. m. Returning, September 27, leave Brook Park 5.45 p. m. for Coburn and intermediate stations, and September 28, 5.45 p. m. for Glen Iron and intermediate stations. Excursion tickets on Fair Days, good only on date of issue, at reduced rates. Consult ticket agents.

LOCALS.

The demand for exhibition privileges at the Great Centre County Fair next month has been so great that already it has become necessary to order more tents in which to place them.

The strongest feature of the October Delineator, aside from the fashions, which are splendidly shown, is the opening of the Countess von Arnhim's new serial story, "Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther."

The Belleville Times is lamenting because of the slight prospects of the rebuilding of the Wilson-McClay flouring mills, and argues that owing to the large quantity and superior grade of wheat raised in Big Valley there is no better sight for milling purposes than in Belleville.

Owing to his horse starting to run away, Grant Holderman, of Bellefonte, was seriously injured last week. His feet became entangled in the lines, throwing him to the ground. One of the wagon wheels passed over his body, and the result was an injury to his spine.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

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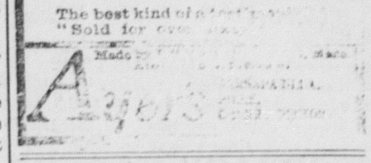

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Israel Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE N. WOLF, Executor.
Clement Dale, Attorney. Spring Mills, Pa.

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